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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. OGLESBY, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the memorial of the Governors of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, asking for a two per cent. fund which they claim is due them by the general government, reported the same back with a bill to settle the account between these States and the United States.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said the subject had been before the Judiciary Committee at the last session and an adverse report was made. He moved the bill just reported be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. THURMAN opposed such reference. A majority of the Committee on Judiciary were adverse to the claims, and the Senate should act upon the bill. There was no necessity for that committee to review the proceedings of the Committee on Public Lands and a reference now to the Judiciary Committee would be contrary to the rules of the Senate.

Mr. CONKLING said a question of law was involved, and it was a proper subject for the Judiciary Committee. He hoped it would be rejected.

Mr. OGLESBY said there were able lawyers on the Committee on Public Lands, and he hoped the Senate would accept the bill before it on the report of the committee. The claim was a just one and should be paid.

Mr. SLOCUM said the claim grew out of public lands, and that committee was the proper one to act upon it, and to refer the bill now to the Judiciary Committee would be treating the Committee on Public Lands with great disrespect.

Mr. SARGENT said the amount involved was about one and one-third million dollars, and the Treasury was in no condition now to pay such claims as this.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, objected to further debate, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. LOGAN submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Interior to report to the Senate what lands in Missouri are entitled to public lands to aid schools, the quantity due such places and whether patents have been issued therefor by the United States. Agreed to.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate sundry resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature in regard to the improvement of the Mississippi River and tributaries, and for increased mail facilities in that State, and for the improvement of the Wisconsin river. Referred to the appropriate committee.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking.

The pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Hamlin, to strike out the first of January, 1878, as the time for the return to specie payment, and insert January first, 1875, Mr. MORTON raised the point that the amendment was not in order at this time.

After some discussion Mr. HAMLIN withdrew his amendment, and the question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Morton to strike out the second section of the bill reported by the committee, which provides that on the first of January, 1876, United States notes shall be redeemed in coin or interest bearing bonds.

Mr. PRATT read from manuscript his views in opposition to the motion to strike out.

Mr. SHERMAN argued in favor of retaining the section, which he said was the most important feature of the bill.

Messrs. MORTON and FERRY, of Michigan, spoke in favor of striking out the section.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Morton's motion to strike out the second section, and it was accepted—yeas 28, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS.			
Allison,	Howe,	Ogle-by,	
Bogy,	Ingalls,	Pa'mer,	
Boreman,	Johnston,	Pease,	
Carpenter,	Logan,	Ramsey,	
Conkling,	McCreery,	Robertson,	
Dennis,	Merrimon,	Spencer,	
Ferry, Mich.,	Mitchell,	Sprague,	
Gordon,	Morton,	Tipton,	
Harvey,	Norwood,	Windom—28.	
Hitchcock,			
	NAYS.		
Anthony,	Frelinghuysen,	Sargent,	
Bayard,	Hager,	Saulsbury,	
Chandler,	Hamilton, Tex.,	Schurz,	
Conkling,	Hamlin,	Sherman,	
Cooper,	Jones,	Stewart,	
Cragin,	Morrill, Me.,	Thurman,	
Davis,	Morrill, Vt.,	Wadleigh—23	
Flanders,	Pratt,		

Messrs. Buckingham, Flanagan, Kelly, Scott, Stockton, Edmunds and Stevenson, who would have voted in the negative, were paired with Messrs. West, Brownlow, Clayton, Cameron, Ramsey, Wright and Dorsey, who would have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SCOTT moved an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Merrimon for an increase in the national bank circulation to the extent of forty-six millions, and an additional section providing that on the first day of January, 1877, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay on demand at the offices of the Treasurer of the United States and Assistant Treasurers at New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans, to any holders of United States notes to the amount of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, in exchange for such notes an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe and of the denomination of fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty, redeemable in coin after ten years from the date of their issue, at the pleasure of the United states, bearing six per cent. interest. Referred—yeas 6, nays 37.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved an amendment that the surplus revenue of the United States shall be used for the purpose of accumulating gold in the Treasury, the secretary of the Treasury being, nevertheless, at liberty to sell such amount of coin as may be necessary in order to meet demands for currency for which receipts of currency are not sufficient, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and sell coupon or registered bonds of the United States not exceeding $50,000,000, of the denomination of fifty dollars, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after ten years, and bearing five per cent. interest, the proceeds of such bonds to be used in the purchase of coin which shall beemployed to redeem legal tender notes; the President and Secretary of the Treasury to fix the time for such redemption, after having accumulated sufficient gold coin; the legal tender notes so redeemed shall be reissued, except in exchange for gold coin at par provided, that if after the commencement of said redemption, government shall be unable to redeem a part of the legal tenders in gold coin, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue a equivalent amount, of the same character as the above, and redeem such part with those before redeemed. Rejected—yeas 9, nays 29.

Mr. MORTON moved to strike out the fourteenth section of the bill, which provides for the retirement of United States notes to a ratio of 70 per cent. of the additional national bank notes authorized by the act.

Mr. SHERMAN said he desired to offer an amendment to the section before the vote was taken to strike it out, to such an amendment, under the old usages of the Senate, was in order before a motion to strike out; but the Chair this morning had ruled a similar amendment of the gentleman from Maine (Hamlin) out of order. He (Sherman) thought the ruling erroneous, and it would lead to complications hereafter. He therefore moved the bill proposed to be stricken out provided that the retirement of seventy per cent. of the legal tenders should be in addition to the reduction of $382,000,000 authorized in the previous section. The Senate, however, struck out the $382,000,000 in the first section and inserted $400,000,000, and now he (Sherman) would move to insert $400,000,000 in the fourteenth section, in place of $382,000,000, but could not do so under the ruling of the Chair, as a motion to strike out the whole section was pending.

The CHAIR said he saw the difficulty, but had made the ruling in accordance with the rules of the Senate as he understood them.

Mr. HAMLIN said the ruling of the Chair would reverse the practice of the Senate for many years past.

After some discussion upon the ruling of the Chair and the practice of the Senate, Mr. LOGAN said this whole Finance bill was a science for contortion and he hoped the motion would be stricken out.

The CHAIR announced Mr. Wadleigh as a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections and Mr. Frelinghuysen as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, in place of Mr. Sumner, deceased.

Mr. McCreery was also announced as a member of the Conference Committee on the bill in relation to the payment of certain Indian annuities, in place of Mr. Stevenson called home by the death of a friend.

Without reaching a vote on Mr. Morton's motion to strike out the fourth section of the Finance bill, the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Under the call of States, several bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. BELL. To refund taxes collected from distillers of fruit.

By Mr. MONROE, Appropriating ten thousand dollars to buy Carpenter's painting of the signing of the proclamation of emancipation.

By Mr. HURLBUT. For the construction of the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake Railroad, and the performance of all governmental service free of charge.

Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the amendments, the Senate bill providing for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

The bill continues in force the appropriation made in the River and Harbor bill of the 3rd of March, 1873, for the payment of the debts of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, and makes it permanently appliceable for the same. So much of it as is necessary shall be applied to the payment of the interest and premium and the principal of bonds as they mature, but the Secretary of the Treasury may buy any of such bonds at their market price not above par. The second section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to take possession of the canal and all its property subject to the mortgage securing bonds, and the Secretary is to pay for the stock held by directors, being one hundred dollars to each director, with six per cent. interest since the 9th of February, and to collect any money due to or held for the company by its directors or trustees, or by any person whatever. The third section provides that the canal shall be held for the common use and benefit of all people, free of tolls and charges, except such as are necessary to pay current expenses and to keep the canal in repair. The tolls for the present year are to be ten cents per ton on steam vessels, and five cents on other vessels.

Mr. WHEELER offered an amendment on his own behalf, forbidding any payment until after the State of Kentucky shall have ceded to the United States entire jurisdiction over the canal and all its property.

Mr. BANNING gave the history of the canal, and explained and advocated the bill.

Mr. SAYLOE, of Ohio, in an able speech, advocated the bill in the interest of cheap freights on the Ohio river.

Messrs. Standeford, Stanard and Negley favored the bill.

Messrs. Willard, of Vermont, and Kasson opposed it.

Mr. COBURN replied to the objections of Messrs. Kasson and Willard and submitted that the bill came under the same principle as that which justified the government in building lighthouses, dredging out the entrance of New York harbor and removing obstructions from the St. Clair flats and Detroit river.

After further discussion, without disposing of the question, the bill went over until to-morrow.

Mr. KELLEY asked leave to report from the Committee on Ways and Means and have passed a bill to admit, free of duty, articles intended for the international exhibition of 1876, with a provision that articles sold or withdrawn for consumption shall be liable for duties.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested that the word "international" should be struck out and the word "centennial" substituted.

Mr. KELLEY objected to making that alteration, and was sustained in that position by Messrs. Myers and Randall.

Mr. GARFIELD then objected to the bill, and it was withdrawn.

The House adjourned.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent. on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

THE OIL INTEREST.

PRODUCTION, STOCKS, TANKAGE, &C.

Present Yield 20,000 Barrels a Day.

1,400,000 Barrels Empty Iron Tankage in the Oil Regions.

Mr. John P. Zane, an oil producer of Rousseville, has furnished to the Titusville papers an elaborate statement of the production, stocks, tankage, etc., of the Pennsylvania oil regions, which we reproduce below, taking it from the *Courier* of the 28th of March:

The world has been told that there are in the oil regions three million five hundred thousand barrels of iron tankage, and all full of oil. My object in making this report is to show that it is not true.

There is no business of any magnitude so imperfectly understood by those engaged in it as the oil business. The producers, as a rule, know nothing about what the production is, and know as little about the wants of the world for their product; and as regards the stock on hand, they are thoroughly at the mercy of the pipe line companies, who have control, by means of pipe connections with tanks, of all the stocks in the oil region. They can and do report tanks full or empty, just as suits them. These companies are to a great extent speculators in oil, when in reality they should only be common carriers. They should be obliged to publish a monthly statement of their business under oath, the same as national banks are required to do. And their tanks should be ganged by a State gauger. At present it is very difficult for any one to ascertain the exact amount of stocks. Provided, as the tanks are with a lock and key, and a good water pump, no one can tell precisely what they contain. But on a mild, damp day, any one can tell the amount of liquid in each tank by the moisture on the outside. By this means I have been able to discover many tanks, reported full, to be nearly empty. I have had great difficulty in obtaining accurate accounts of stocks from either the refiners or pipe-line companies. I did not expect much from this source, and have not been disappointed. One firm could not tell within ten thousand barrels of the amount of stocks at the works on the first of March, although they had been shut down business six weeks.

There are twenty-nine refineries in the oil region, with a tankage or storage capacity of all kinds of four hundred and thirty thousand barrels, and the aggregate stock on hand does not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand barrels at the works. Most of the pipe companies will not refuse to give any information or claim that their tanks are full. The manager of the United Pipe Company, Mr. Hopkins, said their stock amounted to about eight hundred thousand barrels, and the manager of the Union Pipe Company, Mr. Hatch, said their stock was four hundred and sixty thousand barrels, although this company has lately made an assessment of a general average upon three hundred and seventy thousand barrels at 3.7 100 per cent. Had this extra ninety thousand barrels which was reported to me, been added at the time the assessment was made the percentage would have been less. The Grant and Karns Pipe Companies both refuse to give any statement. The Grant is reported to have 150,000 barrels; the Karns 50,000 barrels. The Relief Pipe Company, I am unable to make any report of as regards stocks. They are reported to have 50,000 barrels empty tankage in the neighborhood of the Story farm. The Antwerp Pipe Company reported 100,000 barrels. The Pennsylvania Transportation Pipe Company furnished me a detailed account of all their tanks, both iron and wood, and where located, and what they contained. Stocks on hand amount to 94,755 barrels, and empty tankage to 30,000 barrels. The New York Pipe Company reports tankage nearly full, about 19,000 barrels.

The Titusville Pipe Company reports 40,000 barrels tankage. The Church Run Pipe Company reports 8,300 barrels, tankage full. The Octave Pipe Line and refinery report 12,000 barrels stock, and some empty tankage. The Tidioute Pipe Company reports 53,000 barrels stock. The Cherrytree Run Pipe Company reports 10,000 barrels. The Franklin Pipe Company is reported to have 5,000 barrels, and the Taft & Paine Pipe Company reports about 30,000 barrels. This includes fourteen pipe companies, whose aggregate stock as reported to me amount to 1,829,000 barrels. I doubt that these fourteen companies can show by actual gauge of merchantable oil the 1,829,000 barrels. 500,000 barrels, I think, will be a liberal allowance for all stocks held independently of the pipe companies. The iron tankage in the oil region is located as follows: There are ten tanks at Brady's Bend with a capacity of 180,000 barrels. At Sarah furnace, seven tanks, capacity 119,000 barrels. At Rouseville, four tanks, 54,000 barrels. At Parker's thirty-three tanks, capacity 443,000 barrels. In the Butler region, including all farms and points, there are forty-four tanks with a capacity of 600,000 barrels. At Raymilton there are sixteen tanks, capacity 308,000 barrels, or a total tankage of the southwest district of 1,740,000 barrels, of which there are at least 700,000 barrels empty tankage. As regards the Clarion district, I have not been able to obtain the number of tanks nor the amount of oil they contain, and cannot report anything of my own knowledge at present.

I will now commence at Franklin in the heavy oil district. The production here is about 400 barrels per day. The amount of stock on hand at refineries, pipe line, private tanks and at the wells, about 95,000 barrels, and the empty tankage 50,000 barrels. The Franklin oil is all used for lubricating purposes.

In the upper region the stocks and empty tankage are as follows:

	Stock.	Empty Tankage.
At Reno	3,000	40,000
Oil City and Silverlyville, including refineries	200,000	200,000
Rouseville and vicinity	35,000	5,000
Rynd Farm	10,000	10000
Farr Farm	16,000	9,000
Columbia Farm	27,000	16,000
Petrolia Center	12,000	20,000
Gregg's Switch	14,000	16,000
Shaffer	10,000	6,000
Miller Farm, including refineries	55,000	50,000
Titusville, includ'g refineries	150,000	150,000
Shamburg	none	16,000
National Wells	10,000	2,000
Pithole	5,000	15,000
Oleopolis, includ'g refineries	30,000	40,000
Plumer	none	12,000
Enterprise	4,000	3,000
Colorado	12,000	16,000
Delay Station	none	7,000
Garland	9,500	500
Tidioute and Economy	120,000	30,000
Tarkeyville	26,000	4,000
Total	861,500	638,500

The above figures I believe are as nearly correct as is possible to obtain them, and in most instances I have proved them in several ways. I have no doubt that the empty iron tankage in the entire region is at least 1,400,000 barrels.

As regards the production, I find a large falling off in every part of the oil regions. At every place that I have visited, the bill and the bear agree to this fact. I have not found a man but admits that the production of the fourth sand district is at least 12,000 barrels per day less than it was in December last. Nor can I find any one who claims that the Millerstown district is within 3,000 barrels per day of what it was in December. And all admit that the Modoc district is doing less than half the amount it produced in December, which by actual measurement then was 5,350 barrels per day. I believe that 11,000 barrels is a large estimate for the Butler district. I believe 5,500 barrels per day is a large estimate for the Clarion district. The decline in Butler district has been since December less than in other districts. All the upper regions, including Franklin, do not exceed 4,000 barrels per day. I do not believe that the production of the entire oil region exceeds 20,000 barrels per day, and is declining rapidly at that. As regards the number of new wells now drilling, they don't amount to anything compared with the past, as the following from Mr. S. H. Stowell's oil report will show. The following wells were drilled in 1873:

March	184	July	342
April	133	August	258
May	198	September	214
June	256	October	158
		November	137
		December	60
		January, 1874	31
		February,	33
Total			2,545

It is safe to say that there were 1,500 wells drilled and completed in 1873, and according to Mr. S. H. Stowell's report, we find that the following number of wells were producing in each month in 1873:

March	4,411	June	4,420
April	4,401	July	4,401
May	4,417	August	4,163
September	3,940	December	3,358
October	3,654	January, 1874	3,311
November	3,413	February, 1874	3,255

It will be seen that according to the above, 1,176 wells less were pumping March 1st, 1874, than there were March 1st, 1873, which, with the 1,500 wells drilled, shows that there was 2,676 wells abandoned during the last twelve months. I consider it safe to say that there will be as many wells abandoned this year as last. Nor do I believe it possible that there will be half as many drilled this year as there were last.

The lands in the lower oil districts are owned by a few men, who, as a rule, do not intend to honeycomb their property for a third time, but most of the new rigs starting are started by these land owners, for the purpose of bearing the market to enable the ring of which they are members to cover their shorts, at low priced oil.

It is a well known fact, and admitted by many, that the great part of a large amount of oil, and they are resorting to all kinds of tricks, even to starting new wells, and their organ published this to the world as a scarecrow. They have published article after article, advising the exporter and dealer not to purchase oil at present prices, because, as they say, oil can and will be produced for $1 50, or less, per barrel. Now the man that would write such an article, and the paper that would publish such a statement, without malice, are both unworthy of the confidence of the producer or the consumer. I say that oil cannot be produced profitably, as a rule, in the lower oil regions for less than $4 per barrel, (In Capo to the contrary notwithstanding). I will reiterate a former statement of mine: There have been drilled south of Scrubgrass over 3,000 wells. Cost of the wells and lands was at least $10,000 per well, or about $30,000,000 for the whole. Now I defy any one to show that there has ever been over 10,000,000 barrels of oil produced in the lower districts which, at $3 00 per barrel, would just pay the first cost of the wells and lands, saying nothing about interest on money and running expenses. There ought to be a reward offered for the man who wrote and published to the world that oil can be produced for one dollar and fifty cents, or less, per barrel. I believe if found he would be a *real bear*, instead of a man.

The organ of the ring still persist in publishing to the world that the wells in the Butler region are still pumping on the ground. The truth is there never was a time since the discovery of oil when there was less oil at the wells than at the present time. There is scarcely a well in the Butler region that is producing over 50 barrels per day, but has its oil run every day. Let us see what Mr. S. H. Stowell's report, which is said to be sent out in the bear interest, says on that subject: He states that the stock at the wells on March 1st, 1875, was 267,303 barrels and on March 1st, 1874, only 158,841 barrels, or 228,522 barrels less than there was at the wells one year ago. All this cry that the pipe lines are full, is another of the lying tricks and charging one cent a day per barrel, or $300 per month, for storing 1,000 barrels of oil, is only done to break down the market, and to make the world believe that all the tankage in the oil region is full. The facts are, there is more than 750,000 barrels of wooden tankage, and 1,400,000 barrels of iron tankage empty. There never was so much empty tankage in the oil region as at the present time. And as regards the demand for oil, the following, from Mr. S. H. Stowell's report, shows the amount of shipments for the last ten months for 1873:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
March	668,374	August	867,768
April	706,199	September	852,953
May	768,126	October	1,010,852
June	696,414	November	959,581
July	814,449	December	955,225

or, in round numbers, 8,400,000 barrels, 28,000 barrels per day, were shipped from the oil region in the last ten months of 1873, which is 8,000 barrels per day more than the present production, or 240,000 barrels per month which, if continued, must be drawn from the stock now on hand. Assuming that the production can be kept at the present figures of 20,000 barrels per day, which I think is not possible, we have every reason to believe that the demand will be no larger this year than it was last. The export trade, so far is largely in excess of any previous year as the following will show: The exports from January 1st, to March 7th, 1874, were 33,559,088 gallons against 22,000,883 gallons in 1873, and 19,886,388 gallons in 1872. So far this year we have exported 11,550,258 gallons more than ever exported in the same length of time before. There are now over 200 vessels waiting to be loaded in the Eastern ports, with a carrying capacity equal to two months of the present production, of the whole oil region. There is less at the present time than three months supply of oil for the trade above ground, while there is no other large article of consumption on which there is not a supply of stock from one to two years ahead. With these facts before us there is no reason why oil should not be worth at least $4 00 per barrel. Producing firms especially when seven-eighths of all the stock now in the region is owned by men who are able to hold it, and who know its true value. I honestly believe that oil will sell before the first day of July next for at least $4 00 per barrel, and at that price it furnishes the cheapest light the world can get. There are not more than fifteen wells now drilling which will be completed in the next sixty days, and most of these will undoubtedly, from their location, prove at best to be small wells.

JOHN P. ZANE.

POLITICAL.

State.

Hon. B. F. Myers, of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, is spoken of as a Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

E. H. Moorhead is a candidate for the Legislature, on the Republican side, in Indiana county.

Judge William Butler, of Chester county, is again suggested as the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court to be elected next fall.

It is proposed that the candidates for Sheriff of Lycoming county be organized into regiments, and drilled with a view to the protection of the country against rebellion or invasion.

Governor Hertranft has nominated William Moran, Esq., to be Measurer of coal, salt, iron and lime in the port of Philadelphia. The appointment has been made on the recommendation of the Commercial Exchange, the Republican Senators and Representatives from Philadelphia and a large number of business men and private citizens.

The Honesdale *Herald* of Thursday gives the official vote of the election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Wm. H. Dimmick, in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, as follows:

WAYNE.

Thomas Y. Boyd, Rep	1,187
Thomas J. Hain, Dem	1,355
Edwin B. Eldred, Dem	40
Boyd's majority over Ham, 132.	
PIKE COUNTY.	
Edwin B. Eldred	347
Thomas J. Boyd	228
Thomas J. Ham	50
Boyd over Ham in district	340
Ham and Eldred over Boyd, 77.	

Things are not altogether lovely with the Democracy of Luzerne county. The upper end unterrified called a meeting to organize what they denominated the Luzerne portion of the Eleventh Congressional district, without inviting any from the lower end to participate; whereat the Democracy of the lower end are very wroth. One of them, in a recent letter says on the subject: "We will either call a convention ourselves to meet in White Haven or Hazleton, or we will appeal to Mr. Woodward and his committee to issue a call for our convention. The assurance and impudence of that convention manipulator are indeed wonderful; but fortunately, we have a clear majority of good men who can be relied upon to control our Congressional affairs in the right and not against the shameless bogus 'conventions.' We do not propose to be cheated or frightened by any such 'organization' as that lately formed up at the 'Washington Tavern,' in the 'Eleventh ward of Scranton.'"

CRIMINAL RECORD.

General.

The *Missouri Republican* anticipates that the integrity and good sense of the Republican party will some day bring about a startling political change.

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* nominates Governor Dix for a second term, and speaks enthusiastically of him as one who possesses "the prudence of a veteran with all the vigor of youth."

In the corporation election in Fairmont on the 21st, the temperance ticket for Mayor, Recorder and Councilmen was beaten by an average majority of ten votes. The *West Virginian* says the contest was warm and spirited, each party doing its best for victory.

The Columbia, S. C., *Phœnix*, the organ of the Ku-Klux, is responsible for the following, which we give simply to illustrate the depth to which Southern folly can descend: Among the last words of Mr. Sumner were these: "Take care of my Civil Rights bill." It is not a little curious that, immediately after his death, his body suffered such rapid discoloration that embalming was almost impossible. What a strange thing it was, that the fanatical negro-worshipper should have turned black at last.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, and thence to the Missouri and Ohio Valleys, northerly and northeasterly winds, falling barometer, cold, cloudy weather, snow and rain.

The storm center in the Southwest will probably move slowly Eastward. For the Middle States, variable northwesterly and northeasterly winds, followed by slowly falling barometer and increasing cloudiness. For the Lower Lake region, northeasterly winds, low temperature and cloudy weather, followed in the evening by rain. For the Southern States, southerly winds, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather. For New England, northerly winds, rising barometer, cold and generally clear weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

MARCH 30, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	29.87	49	E.	Threat'ng.
Cincinnati	30.08	51	N. E.	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.07	40	N. E.	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	29.68	58	S. E.	Lt. rain.
Fort Sully	30.25	25	N. E.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30.04	48	N. W.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.00	41	E.	Lt. rain.
Lacrosse	30.22	29	N.	Fair.
Leavenworth	29.85	58	N. E.	Lt. rain.
Louisville	30.02	48	N.	Lt. rain.
Memphis	29.88	58	S. E.	Lt. rain.
Nashville	29.88	60	S.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.05	33	N. E.	Sleet.
Pittsburgh	30.01	40	W.	Fair.
Shreveport	29.79	70	S.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	29.97	43	N. E.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.21	21	W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	29.98	70	S. E.	Clear.
Yankton	30.27	28	N. E.	Cloudy.

CONSUMERS should use from one-fourth to one-half less of Dooley's than any other Yeast or Baking Powders. It is put up full weight.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

PROSPECTS FOR SPECIE RESUMPTION.

THE SENATE REFUSE TO ADOPT THE EARLIEST DATE SUGGESTED.

Senator Scott's Amendment Defeated.

LIKELIHOOD OF A VETO ON INFLATION

THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

Some Antagonism Between Eastern and Western Members.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION CASE.

THE UTAH CASE TO COME UP NEXT.

Opposition to the Centennial in the House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1874.

Specie Resumption in the Senate.

The result of the deliberations in the Senate to-day on the finances demonstrates the important fact that the inflationists have the upper hand, and evidently intend to take advantage of their opportunity. By a majority of five they struck out the provision of the bill fixing the date for specie resumption at 1876. They then voted down Senator Scott's amendment to exchange greenbacks for bonds. Pending the vote on Senator Morton's motion to strike out the fourth section, providing for the retirement of greenbacks as national bank notes are issued, the Senate adjourned. This is likely to pass also. It is possible, in view of the opinions entertained by the President on the subject of expansion, that any attempt to authorize an extraordinary inflation of the currency will be promptly met by the Executive veto.

Kentucky Election Case.

At a meeting of the Committee on Elections, this morning, eight members being present, a decision was reached in the case of Burns vs. Young, from the Tenth district of Kentucky, the committee deciding in favor of Mr. Young, the sitting member. Subsequently, however, a member of the committee who had not been present at any of the arguments on the case, asked that it be further considered before the decision is now drilling which will be completed in the next sixty days, and most of these will undoubtedly, from their location, prove at best to be small wells.

The Utah Case

to be taken up is the Utah case, which will be a very interesting one, as the committee will have to inquire into the whole subject of elections in that Territory, and determine who are entitled to vote.

The Centennial Opposition.

The House does not seem disposed to recognize the Philadelphia Centennial as an international exhibition, even by implication. Just before the adjournment today, Mr. Kelley reported a bill from the Committee on Ways and Means, to admit free of duty all goods intended for the international exhibition in 1876. Mr. Kelley proposed that the word "Centennial" be substituted for "international," and Mr. Kelley refusing to accept the suggestion, the bill was objected to. He then moved the word "international" was in the original act, but it was nevertheless insisted that the House should not in any way commit itself to the exhibition by voting for Mr. Kelley's bill.

DEATH ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Bursting of a Steam Pipe--List of the Killed and Wounded--Slight Damage to the Boat.

MEMPHIS, March 30.—The steamboat Sam. J. Hale, from Cincinnati for New Orleans, burst a steam pipe one hundred and twenty-five miles above here, last night at eleven o'clock. The following are the casualties: P. Wagner, second engineer, slightly scalded; Richard Leonard, deck hand, severely—since died; Frank Stewart, deck hand, badly; John Simmonds, deck hand, lost overboard; Charles Jones, colored, fireman, killed. Captain J. L. Curtner made a narrow escape, but was uninjured. The City of Vicksburg overhauled the Hale this morning down this morning, towed her to the bank and brought the wounded here. The Hale is uninjured, save the bursted pipe.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—The lower House has passed a bill appropriating ten thousand dollars to enable Governor Woodson to bring the James and Younger brothers, and other outlaws and desperadoes infesting different parts of the State, to justice.

The proposition to establish a State police and establish a secret service fund, was defeated.

The Legislature will adjourn at noon today, but a report is in circulation that the Governor will convene an extra session at once for the purpose of taking action to protect the State credit.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—Legislature adjourned to-day. A bill passed both Houses providing for the funding of bonds to the amount of one million dollars, if such sum be required to meet the maturing State indebtedness for the present and next year, and a bill authorizing the city of St. Louis to issue, if sanctioned by a vote of the people, two million and a half of bonds for the repair of the streets.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 30.—In the Senate today, the following nominations were received from Governor Allen: Andrew Ray, of Trumbull, to be Inspector of Mines for four years; John P. Bruck, of Franklin, Wm. Lawrence, of Guernsey, R. W. McConnell, of Vinton, Matthias Maunds of Auglaize, and Job Owens, of Butler, to be Directors of the Penitentiary, from April first.

In the House a resolution was adopted requesting the State Auditor to report whether existing levies for general revenue and asylum funds can be reduced without danger of deficiency, and transfer said funds, after meeting all legitimate demands on said funds.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 30, 1874.

A large anti-crusade demonstration was made in this city on Saturday evening, supported mostly by Germans. A committee was appointed to raise funds to aid their movement.

Nearly all of the ministers touched on the temperance question yesterday. The effect of the ladies' working in several wards has been that of making Sundays more orderly and quiet than before.

Dennison.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DENNISON, O., March 30, 1874.

The whisky war in Dennison and Uhricksville is ended by the surrender of the last saloon. Fifteen saloons have been closed, the drug stores monopolizing the selling liquor and a prohibitory ordinance has been passed by Council. This is glory enough for two weeks' work. An enthusiastic jubilee meeting is in progress tonight.

Crestline.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., March 30, 1874.

All the saloons on Railroad avenue were visited by the ladies to-day. They were locked out of two of them, where they held their devotions on the sidewalk. They called at the Gibson House and found a notice posted over the bar, "No liquors of any kind sold here." They sang "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and then withdrew very much encouraged by this important victory.

Bucyrus, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., March 30, 1874.

The women were out again to-day, as strong as ever, visiting all the saloons without molestation. Everett and Ricketts, the leading saloon keepers here close to-morrow. The others will remain firm.

Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 30, 1874.

A large and enthusiastic temperance mass meeting was held in the Opera House this evening, addressed by Mrs. McClellan Brown, of Alliance, Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Ohio.

A Democratic meeting was held to-night, to inaugurate the campaign. Resolutions were passed, favoring a License law.

Blairsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., March 30, 1874.

A temperance meeting was held in the town hall last night. Some objections were made to the night, and an attempt was made to stop it, but did not succeed. A good lecture was given to a fair audience. A large temperance mass meeting was held in the U. P. church to-night. A number of speeches were made, full of determination to break down the traffic. The meeting was a complete success. Money will be raised to prosecute all dealers in this section. Another meeting will be held Monday night. The saloon men are trembling.

Frasiersburg, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRASIERSBURG, O., March 30, 1874.

The whisky war is a success. Two saloon keepers promised to quit as soon as their stock can be disposed of. A third has surrendered. Mrs. Landis, whose husband was killed in a drunken fight, was appointed to turn the liquors out into the ditch during the singing and prayer.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—A new feature of the temperance movement in this city was inaugurated to-night. In pursuance to a call issued by a number of prominent merchants, a meeting was held this afternoon, at which George H. Stuart presided. Committees were appointed to enforce the License and Sunday laws and for educating public sentiment through the press and public meetings. The call was issued for a public meeting to be held at Horticultural Hall on Tuesday afternoon, on which occasion Senator Morrill, of Maine, Rev. Dr. Muchmore and others will speak. Another meeting to perfect organization will be held to-morrow.

EUROPE.

BY THE

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1874.

"We are finally located at the Hub" says a certain monthly publication, "where we shall establish *The Kingdom of Heaven.*" We hope the promise may be kept: it seems incredible, though—Boston is but such a short distance from Gloucester.

In the impending Senatorial contest in Rhode Island, the city of Providence, which constitutes pretty nearly all there is of the State, is strongly on the side of General Burnside; and, as between himself and Mr. Sprague, the country generally is on the side of Providence.

The total imports, exclusive of specie at the port of New York, for the week ending March 28, 1874, amounted to $12,431,936, against $13,884,598 for the corresponding week of last year. The total imports since the first of January amount to $100,321,036, against $119,619,444, for the corresponding period of 1873.

We observe that a new society, styled the Order of the Advocates of Justice, has just been organized in Chicago. Ostensibly, its objects are benevolent and educational, but if it is not actually an association for the promotion of capital punishment, then words must have lost their significance, that's all.

"Gath," writing to the Chicago *Tribune* of the late Senator Sumner, says: "There was an element of power in Sumner in his treatment of the press. Little chaps were afraid of him, and did not come near;" after which he proceeds to dwell on his own familiar intimacy with him, in the most patronizing manner imaginable. What is the precise intellectual measure of Gath?

Perhaps the most extraordinary instance of unalloyed verdancy on record, is the application which the municipal director of Yokohama, Japan, has just made to the Mayor of New York, for a copy of the municipal code of that city, under the impression that it would assist him in "introducing such reforms relating to municipal government as will be generally beneficial" to his own community. It is as though one should apply to the Furies for instruction in the arts of Peace, or to Chaos in order to learn the secret of Order.

The people of the bandit-ridden State of Missouri, finding it absolutely impossible to bring conviction to these terrorizing scoundrels, when arrested and arraigned in the neighborhood of the commission of their crimes, desire the Legislature to pass a law giving the State the right to demand a change of venue. That body, however, which is Democratic to the core, has thus far declined to pass the needed measure—the umbilical cord which unites them with these defiant outlaws being so hard to sever.

The discussion of the abstract question of Woman Suffrage cannot interest the reader much at this time, and we therefore decline to prolong it, merely remarking that our correspondent, in conceding that suffrage is an inalienable right, concedes the whole question. Inalienable rights belong to *all*, and not to any one to the exclusion of others. We are content to leave the question in the condition given to it by that concession, and will wait until the question becomes a practical one before further discussing it.

The activity in the seaboard movement of cotton, to which we referred last week, still continues. For the week ending last Saturday the net receipts at all the ports of the country were 63,026 bales, against 55,447, for the corresponding period of last year; total receipts to that date, 3,367,884, against 3,000,484; exports for the week 79,743, against 44,791; total exports 1,979,458, against 1,771,828; stock at all the ports 661,319, against 539,668; stock at all the interior towns 96,809, against 106,249; stock at Liverpool 701,000, against 592,000; afloat for Great Britain 328,000, against 289,000 bales.

The Springfield *Republican* sardonically observes: "One of the arguments used to prevent Connecticut Republicans from breaking ranks is the danger, in the event of 'Democratic ascendency,' that the Southern war claims might be paid." Well, it is a sound argument, and ought to be effective. No one who remembers the tone of the Democratic press during the late Presidential campaign, particularly with respect to the ulterior purposes of the party in the event of the election of their candidate, can at all doubt that, should the Democracy regain control of the national government, not only would the "Southern war claims" loom up for payment, but, also, that the whole work of reconstruction would be in imminent danger of being undone.

Referring to the President's statement to the delegation of the South Carolina Tax-payers' Convention, at their recent interview with him, to the effect that he did not see how Congress, or himself, could lawfully interfere in their behalf, a New England opposition paper says: "He has become more sensitive on the subject of State rights than he was at the time he and Judge Durell elected Mr. Kellogg Governor of Louisiana." President Grant had nothing whatever to do with the election of Governor Kellogg, and our contemporary knows it. He simply fulfilled the requirement devolving upon him of upholding the authority of the court until its decree should be reversed by a higher tribunal. The fact is, that he *declined* to meddle with the question of State rights in any shape or manner, and it is his refusal to do so, in the interest of the exslave oligarchy of Louisiana, which constitutes his offense in the eyes of the opposition.

It is a noticeable fact that the Democratic party, which for months past has been doing its best to delude the Granger movement into its support, under the pretense of special sympathy with the agricultural classes of the country, should, upon the very first opportunity which presented itself for proving the sincerity of these extraordinary professions of friendship, have planted itself squarely on the record against the central principle on which the Granger organization is based—that of the power of the general government to regulate commerce by railroads. Upon the passage of the McCrary Transportation bill in the lower branch of Congress, the other day, every Democratic member, with the exception of five, voted against the bill. West of Ohio, in those very States where the Granger organization is strongest, and their demand for cheap transportation most emphatically pronounced, every vote cast against the measure was a Democratic vote. The question does not relate to the merits of the bill, but to the political honesty of the Democratic party, and a precious exhibition it has made of itself.

The old contest between Protection and Free Trade has again broken out in Canada, in a more earnest warfare than ever. Everywhere the question is being discussed, and the old journalistic champions are marshaling their forces for the struggle as of yore. Year by year the manufacturing interests of Canada increase in extent and importance, and the prospect is that the government will find it necessary even at the ensuing session to incline in some measure in a protective direction. At a meeting of manufacturers held in Toronto recently, at which some two hundred of the leading men are said to have been present, the whole matter of the tariff question was thoroughly gone into; and at its close a committee was appointed, which, after conferring with the representatives of the different branches of manufactures, reported in favor of a twenty-five per cent. tariff on all woolen and cotton goods, all iron and machinery, and all leather manufactures, besides a large number of miscellaneous articles. A permanent association has been formed for the purpose of carrying these views into effect, and a delegation of fifty members has been appointed to go to Ottawa this week to urge them upon the consideration of the Dominion Parliament.

The Eastern papers, mainly those of New York and Boston, indulge in very lugubrious vaticinations over the financial votes in Congress. Both Houses seem committed to inflation, and these papers seem to think that there is nothing but ruin and national bankruptcy ahead. They have argued themselves into the belief that they are right in their financial views and that all who differ from them must be wrong; and it is astonishing to see how low Congress has fallen in their estimation.

We have seen this country ruined, in anticipation, a great many times; yet, somehow, the ruin never came in the anticipated way. When it did come, it came from some unexpected source; and predicted commercial reverses have generally never happened. The Millerites of 1843, who looked for a destruction of the world in that year, and the Terry Island people, who were equally sure it would come in 1873, were not more disappointed at the result than the Eastern opponents of inflation are likely to be. The world is not coming to an end, just yet, either financially or physically.

We are not of those who think inflation will bring a host of benefits in its train, but we do not believe it will work the serious mischief predicted for it. The country wants to be relieved, above all, from financial uncertainty, and will adapt itself readily to either policy, when permanently adopted. Enough has been developed to indicate what the policy of Congress is, or is to be; and, that point settled, business will resume its checked activity, and will blossom out into a prosperity that will astonish the New York and Boston croakers. They will not be permitted, this time, to indulge in congratulations over the realization of their "I told you so!"

MILITARY VS. CIVIL PROCLIVITIES.

There is, we suppose, nothing inherently improbable in the London dispatch which yesterday reported Bismarck as threatening to resign his ministry in consequence of the opposition of the Reichstag to the new Army bill. More than once formerly the great Chancellor employed the same method of bringing his opponents to a reasonable frame of mind, and from all accounts the government, including the old Emperor, regard the Military bill in question as a matter of vital importance, to be carried by the use of the most extreme measures that may be found necessary. The dissolution of the Reichstag has been several times mentioned by the cable as a probable consequence of its refusal to pass the proposed bill.

In the act thus pressed upon the German Parliament by the government with all its influence, the strength of the army in time of peace is fixed forever at 401,659 men. This, it seems, is a higher figure than the army could ever attain, under the provision of funds formerly made for the maintenance of a single soldier. In the anxious and perilous years between the close of the last war with Austria and the beginning of the war with France, while the old boundaries of Germany on the west exposed the country to easy attack, and while Germany possessed little of the prestige and glory which at present belong to her, a military force considerably less than the government now asks for, seemed amply sufficient both for safety and dignity. Naturally, members of the Reichstag think that any change should be in the other direction, in favor of a diminution rather than increase of the military expenses. To enlarge the army and enhance the burdens of the people seem a poor use of the victories over France, with the establishment of boundaries peculiarly favorable to defense. A majority of the Reichstag admit the need and propriety of taking measures for the regulation of the army. But they believe that in regulating it no necessity exists to provide for emergencies that may never arise, and that the defense of the nation may be safely left in part to the spirit and sagacity which may be called for to encounter extraordinary occasions. They also argue that, by passing the Military bill providing for the support of a definite number of men, Parliament would divest itself of the power of future interference in the interest of a more economical military administration. In fact, by the measure much the greater portion of the budget or annual financial statement would be completely withdrawn from or placed beyond the control of the Reichstag. It would be entirely in the hands of the government and not even subject to Parliamentary criticism. And yet, say the opponents of the bill, close supervision and frank criticism of government expenditure on the part of the Reichstag, will in future be more necessary than ever before. So much is evident from the present financial condition of the country. Germany is just now in a state of transition. By the war and its results economical affairs and interests have been thrown out of their ordinary channels; there have been many and immense outlays of money, because the war indemnity furnished the means, but this was a temporary resource; reaction has already followed the extraordinary impulse given to trade and enterprise, and if the Reichstag were to assume for the future the heavy obligations imposed upon the people by this military law, the financial order of the separate States and of the empire, would be disturbed and imperiled.

It would, however, really appear that some of the strongest arguments or at least objections urged against the obnoxious bill, are potent reasons with the government for desiring or, as report represents, for determining to secure its passage. To the Emperor and his Ministers the example of France in preparing for another struggle naturally seems an example that cannot safely be neglected. Naturally, too, if France, after the loss of a million and a half of its population, voluntarily assumes a certain burden of taxation for war, Prince Bismarck argues that his compatriots should be willing as well as able to do the same thing. The full assurance also of future attack on the part of France, the conviction lately expressed by General Moltke, that for fifty years to come, Germany must be prepared to defend the territory acquired in a few months recommends the law. It is evident that the statesmen who urge this legislation on the Parliament have no confidence in the popular wisdom and foresight. They desire to have the permanent force of the army fixed at 401,659 men once for all, because they dread the effect upon the popular mind of the very considerations which strengthen the opponents of the measure in their opposition. They are afraid of popular agitation, of the elections which might interfere with any arrangements or institutions left open to interference. No doubt, there is true foresight in such fears; no doubt, there is wisdom in heeding them, if the great army demanded is really necessary for the defense of the empire. Doubtless, the cry in favor of economy in military expenditure and against military service will grow stronger and more irresistible every year.

Another fact made very clear in the discussion of the Military bill is the unparliamentary mind of Prince Bismarck and his coadjutors. They unmistakably think that wisdom dwells with them, and that the representatives of the people are, after all, rather foolish men. They do not regard the Reichstag as a co-ordinate branch of the government, invested with a legal right of participation in its acts. They concede to it only moral rights; as a German has remarked, it is in their eyes an institution whose functions consist in imparting to their acts a certain popular character; but a will of its own it may not have, its duty being ever to subordinate its will to the more penetrating insight and higher wisdom of the Emperor and his Ministers. Probably German members of Parliament have often rather than not by their spirit and actions encouraged such a contemptuous view of their character and office, and it is perhaps a fact not unfavorable to liberty and progress in Germany that the present Reichstag is standing so firmly by its own convictions.

The New York city papers, without distinction of party, joined, a few mornings since, in a general howl of "corruption" against the Legislature, charging the members in detail and in a body, with having been bought by Vanderbilt, or some other wholesale dealer in legislation. The charges were direct, full and unqualified; and the Legislature, naturally concluding that the papers which indulged in such assaults must necessarily possess some knowledge of facts that would justify them, appointed a committee of investigation to send for the assailants and take their testimony. The committee was accordingly appointed, and the editors were duly sent for; but, strange to say, they all turn up their hands and say they know nothing about it! They did not like the kind of laws the Legislature was making; and they concluded that as the Legislature could not possibly differ from *them* without being bought, that the members must, as a matter of course, have been bribed. There was a general feeling in the community that the members of the Legislature were dishonest; and in charging that home upon them, the newspaper editors were but echoing public sentiment. Of course, they said, they could not *prove* their charges; but they *believed* them, nevertheless, and the Legislature had no right to call upon them for proof, because bribery never could be proved.

All of which sounds well, and is good as far as it goes; but, if it is impossible to *prove* charges of bribery, why make them, at all? A newspaper editor ought to be able to give a good reason for what he believes and asserts, and, if he is a reasonable man, will refrain from making charges he is unable to substantiate. A little more discretion in making them would give to such newspaper charges more weight when made; and the imputation of corrupt motives on every occasion when a public difference arises, simply reduces those indulging in it to the level of common scolds and termagants. The New York Legislature showed but little wisdom in storming back at such viragos; but it has demonstrated, for the hundredth time that the people who cry out the loudest about "corruption," and make it the stock subject of their utterances, know the least about it when brought to the scratch as witnesses.

The Washington *Star* wants Congress to appropriate $100,000 to commemorate the services of Chase, Greeley, Sumner, and Seward; and the Philadelphia *Press* urges it on the ground that "these four men were the pioneers and leaders of the anti-slavery movement." These four men attained to some prominence, we admit, as anti-slavery men, but not one of them was a pioneer in the anti-slavery movement. The National Anti-Slavery Society was formed in 1833, and Mr. Chase was not known as an anti-slavery man until 1841. Seward and Greeley were always Whigs, so long as the Whig party lasted; and although they were opposed to the extension of slavery, and opposed it on anti-slavery grounds, their opposition was always confined within the limits of the action of the Whig party, in which they were leaders. They became active Republicans in 1856, as did Mr. Sumner; but the real anti-slavery battle had been fought long before that, and without their aid. They all rendered noble service to the anti-slavery cause, after that date; but in no sense was any one of them a pioneer in the anti-slavery cause. They took up the battle that was more than half fought, and helped to fight it out, but they did none of the pioneer work.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Ladies, remember that a spoonful of oil is better than a barrel of vinegar.

Speaker Blaine has never had a ruling reversed by the House. But he isn't puffed up.

The Virginia Legislature has just imposed a new tax on bonds—marriage bonds.

There must be a break up of some kind in the Massachusetts Senatorial race, shortly, if not before.

For some reason not very apparent, Germany is increasing her fleet in the waters of Japan.

Speaker Blaine says the present is "easily the laziest House" within his Congressional memory.

The dry goods imports of last week amounted to $2,587,487, against $3,531,657 last year, and $2,207,507 in 1872.

A society for the protection of animals has been formed in the city of Rome. The King of Italy is the President.

An immigrant can now go by rail from New York to Chicago for $7. Competition is lively between the three great lines.

An item on its rounds says "Chicago has formed a Bar Association." As if all Chicago was not already a bar association!

It is proposed for each one of the original thirteen States to furnish one room at Mount Vernon with relics of Washington.

A contemporary calls Congress "our national windmill." That is hard on the windmill—which is generally a useful machine.

Mark Twain is finishing a queer-looking new house in the suburbs of Hartford. Probably he intends it for an architectural joke.

It is probable that woman suffrage will be found the only sure and efficient weapon with which to secure a lasting temperance reform.

The bill readjusting and reclassifying salaries of Consuls is rapidly progressing toward completion and position for report to the House.

The road to a colossal fortune is open to any one who will invent, contrive or discover a method to nip incipient conflagrations in the bud.

The Lone Star State promises to be an inexhaustible source of supply for salt. Her bayous are veritable mines of wealth, if properly worked.

How we apples swim. Forney and "Gath," in referring to the death of the late Massachusetts Senator, uniformly write "me and Sumner."

"There are no contending emotions in Othello," says a St. Louis critic. Herod foresaw this style of thing when he ordered his little massacre.

Chicago boasts that "since the fire every church burned has been either rebuilt, enlarged, and beautified, or is in the process." Well; she needs them all.

Right, in one sense. An English boy, on being asked the other day who was Prime Minister of England, answered without hesitation, "Mr. Spurgeon."

Craddock, Kentucky, boasts a lady who has had but one new bonnet in forty years, and has made but two calls in eighteen years. Let her be canonized.

The Committee on Public Lands are disposed to favor such legislation as will induce the Russian Mennonites to emigrate hither. Good. We want them.

A young Massachusetts lawyer, who has "gone West," writes that Chief Justice Horace Gray is "the best man in the State," and ought to be Sumner's successor.

Hon. George Brown, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, has again gone to Washington to take part in the negotiations with our government for a new reciprocity treaty.

Some Jenkins refers to Mr. Sartoris, the gentleman who expects to marry Miss Nellie Grant next fall, as "the groom apparent." The expression is premature.

There were two hundred and eighty-six furnaces in blast throughout the country on the 1st of March, having a total producing capacity of 85,482 tons per week.

Staffordshire, the third mining and manufacturing county in Great Britain, has a strike of very large proportions, twelve thousand coal miners having quit work.

Buffalo are increasing. The herds roam over a territory south of the Missouri 600 miles long and 300 miles wide, and north of the Missouri a territory indefinitely large.

Governor Hoffman's daughter has had the audacity to catch a nobleman for domestic purposes, while the President's daughter has hooked only a plain mister.

The proposition of the Methodists to abolish the itinerant system is said to have been deferred out of courtesy to Brother Newman, who could see no consul-ation in so doing.

The French government, with a view of opening up more direct communication between Cochin China and Thibet and China, has recently sent commissioners to the latter country.

Our natural northeastern boundaries are the waters of the Gulf and river St. Lawrence, and naval and commercial reasons suggest that they should some day be made such.

The long pending difficulty between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in reference to the Raritan bridge, has just been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties.

Missouri hasn't a dollar in its military chest, nor a solitary militiaman; but there is an adjutant general, a squad of clerks, an armory, and—any amount of unhung cutthroats who defy the whole caboodle together.

Parents will do well to remember that the demon of dullness which is often allowed to reign at home, has sometimes more to do with driving young men into vicious company than the attractions of vice itself.

Small fleas have bigger fleas to bite 'em, and so it goes ad infinitum. The colored citizens residing in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, have complained to Congress that their civil rights are not recognized by the aborigines.

A Handy Book.

Washington and Its Environs: An Illustrated Descriptive and Historical Hand-Book to the Capital of the United States of America. By DeB. Randolph Keim, Washington Correspondent of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

This is a neat volume of 252 pages, containing descriptions of all objects of interest in and about the National Capital; a history of the city, with maps and numerous illustrations, from the pen of Mr. DeB. Randolph Keim. It is just the book for visitors to Washington, and will save them a world of trouble. It may be had by addressing the author. Price, $1 25.

The Navy Register shows that there were at the close of January 2,291 officers of all grades on the books of the Navy Department. Of these, 906 are line officers, 642 staff officers, 293 cadets and professors at the Naval Academy, 88 in the volunteer navy, 92 in the marine corps, and 270 on the retired or reserved list. New York and Pennsylvania have furnished more than one-third of all the officers on the active list of the regular navy. The whole number of such appointments was 1,909, of which 342 were made from New York, and 309 from Pennsylvania.

PERSONAL.

Herr Scharffenberg, formerly executioner to His Majesty the King of Prussia, is "hanging" 'round New York.

Rev. Mr. Meekham, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, says that it his belief that most of the editorial fraternity will eventually be saved. We think this makes a good "personal."

Mrs. Phoebe C. Bailey, who was a great-grand-daughter of John Alden and his wife Priscilla, of Mayflower times, has just died at Dover, New Hampshire, at the age of ninety-one, having lived to see three generations of her descendants.

Another of those persons who never heard of Charles Sumner till his death has turned up. This time the fact is aggravated by his being a colored man, waiter in a Philadelphia hotel, and it is added that a Boston lawyer kicked him out of the room when he admitted his ignorance.

King Kalakaua was, not long ago, an editor of one of the native papers in Honolulu, and he is said to have been a courteous and vigorous writer. Moreover he has chosen an editor for his Minister of Foreign Affairs; and another for Governor of Meaui; and two others for members of his Privy Council. The editorial profession is looking up.

A theatrical paper says: "Alice Gilmore and her mother, Fanny Gilmore, have consolidated, and will hereafter travel together, and be known as the Gilmore Sisters." This combination will be one of the events of the season. To see a mother and daughter consolidated, many people would pay more than they would to gaze upon the Siamese twins when alive.

The latest matches in "high life" announced by the Washington gossips, are Miss Minnie, daughter of Gamaliel Sherman, and Assistant Engineer Fitch, of the navy; Miss Early, niece of the late Confederate General Early, and Commander DeHaven Manley, of the navy; and Miss Bessie Stewart, daughter of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and Lieutenant Hooker, of the navy.

Some time toward the end of May there is to be a grand family council at Saxe-Coburg, where the future position of the Duke of Edinburgh, as heir to his uncle, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, will be discussed and settled. Queen Victoria will be there, and the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Russia are expected. The Emperor William is cousin of the Queen, and uncle of the Czar, and the Queen is mother-in-law of the Emperor William's eldest son and the Czar's only daughter.

The following legal document was found in the pocketbook of a young rascal, about fifteen years of age, who was in Troy, New York, the other day, on suspicion of burglary. The document may serve as a method for parties with like anxieties: "I, the undersigned, Sarah Ann Brown, do solemnly agree to release the said Andrew Gearon, of the city of Troy, county of Rensselaer, State of New York, from all claims pertaining to holy matrimony, he being young and not qualified to enter into such a state at present."

STATE NEWS.

Reading will have a new penny paper—the *Day*—this week.

A machine card factory in Reading uses 120,000 miles of wire annually.

An elevated railroad on Market and other Philadelphia streets is proposed.

St. Peter's Lutheran church, South Bethlehem, was dedicated on Sunday last.

A four-year-old son of Peter Simmons, of Erie, was drowned in a cistern on the evening of the 26th inst.

They fined a boy five dollars, the other day, at Reading, for riding on the cars without rendering an equivalent.

A Carlisle lady has a pair of live geese, which broke the shell soon after the adoption of the Constitution of 1838.

Two babies were born in Allentown, last week, one of which weighed three pounds, the other sixteen pounds.

The Columbia Steel and Iron Company, of Lancaster, has been adjudged a bankrupt, on petition of creditors.

In Reading, when a man persistently skirmishes around the truth, he is told that he "lies like a gas meter."

Lebanon claims a larger percentage of school children than any other town or borough in the State.

The Sheriff of Northumberland county is again advertising for sale the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Over $70,000 have been collected in Philadelphia for the purpose of establishing a Zoological Garden in Fairmount Park.

James Tucker had his head blown off by the premature explosion of a blast in a slate quarry in Northampton county, on the 27th.

The physicians of Lackawanna Hospital "struck" against the hospital steward, the other day, and new doctors have been engaged.

Quite a number of persons from Danville and vicinity purpose emigrating to Texas during the present spring, to engage in farming and cattle raising.

The *Eagle* says: The present labor outlook in Reading is anything but encouraging, and instead of improving, matters are slowly becoming depressed.

Mr. Egolf, of Pottstown, was confronted by a pole cat and six young ones. The battle was not with the strong, for he killed the whole seven at one shot.

A lightning rod man has taken in quite a number of farmers in Venango county, for considerable sums. Farmers should read papers before signing them.

Philadelphia's police force is to be largely increased, in order that proper care may be taken of what the *Sunday Republic* calls "the great waste"—Fairmount Park.

According to the triennial assessment, just completed, the value of property in the city of Erie is $16,504,781—an increase of only $333,701 over the previous assessment.

A Carlisle paper says: "We have a hen in Carlisle that lays eggs with a perfectly black shell. The hen is of the dark Brahma breed, and has laid nine of these black eggs.

Jacob Sorver, of Rockhill, Bucks county, has been arrested and bound over in the sum of $500 by Justice Moore, of Sellersville, on the charge of rape, on the complaint of Mrs. Rebecca Keller, of Quakertown.

The Parker and Karns City Railroad will be opened on the 8th of April, the programme embracing an excursion to Karns City, dinner at that place, return to Parker, and a banquet at the latter city in the evening.

The Rev. T. Stork, D.D., a well-known Lutheran clergyman, died in Philadelphia on Saturday morning, aged fifty-nine years. He was the author of a number of books, and at the time of his death was editor of the *Lutheran Home Monthly*. He edited the *Lutheran Observer* at Baltimore for three years.

A Wyoming man didn't like the crippled soldier who acted as postmaster at that place, and went to Washington and had the obnoxious official removed. This didn't suit the people, and they hung the man in effigy, and threaten to give him a coat of tar and feathers when he returns from the nation's capital.

Mr. Joseph Feist, of Weissport, Bucks county, has been offered a considerable sum of money for the stones in the wall of Franklin's well at that place—the stones to be used at the Centennial. Benjamin Franklin at one time lived at Fort Allen, now Weissport, and the well dug for him is still used at the Fort Allen Hotel.

According to the census of 1870, Lycoming county had 121 saw mills, with a capital invested of $5,637,870, and employing 1,921 men at an expenditure of $731,021 for wages. The value of materials is given at $3,013,215, and the value of the products at $5,173,796. The value of materials and products have greatly increased since that time.

There are twenty counties in the State which do not owe a dollar of public debt. These are Berks, Bedford, Bucks, Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lehigh, McKean, Northumberland, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Union, Warren, Wayne and York. The aggregate debt of the remaining counties is $83,146,491.

Mr. Edward Gladfelter, a York sewing machine agent, was stopped on a lonely road by a highwayman, who demanded his life or his money. Mr. G. said he preferred the latter, whereupon the latter, whom the knight of the road approached to get the cash, he was knocked down and severely trounced. The agent felt gladder, thereafter, and went upon his way rejoicing.

Lebanon is financially embarrassed, according to the *Courier*, which says: "The financial condition of our borough is somewhat embarrassed. We have been cutting our coat too big for our cloth, and the consequence is the supply of cloth is exhausted. We have some nine or ten thousand dollars of interest to pay on the first of April, and only two or three thousand dollars available to do it with.

The last known of George Klock, an aged man of Hubley township, Schuylkill county, was that he left a tavern, where he had taken several drinks of whisky, and had a bottle filled with the same delectable fluid, and started for home. This was on the 23d inst. On the 25th, his body was found in a field, and the coroner's jury came to the conclusion that he had been frozen to death.

The Clearfield *Republican* says that a number of capitalists, headed by L. A. Mackey, Esq., of Lock Haven, have completed all the preliminary arrangements for locating and building a railroad along the river, from the mouth of Sinnemahoning creek to Karthaus, and that a corps of engineers under Colonel Jarrett will be placed on the route within a month. We understand that the heirs or owners of the Karthaus estate are also taking great interest in this project, and will lend material aid in the building of this line of road.

OHIO NEWS.

A Xenia saloon keeper was sentenced by Judge Barlow, to pay a fine of $475 and costs of suit, and to spend eighty days in the county jail.

The fire brick works of J. Alexander, Akron, lately destroyed by fire, have been entirely reconstructed and are now in full running order.

Antoine Lang died at Delphos, on Wednesday night, at the ripe age of one hundred years. He was a soldier under Napoleon I., and has drawn a pension from the French government.

A sad affliction yesterday visited the family of Mr. Richmond, living in North Toledo. Three of the children were attacked with croup, and in less than twenty-four hours were all dead.—*Toledo Blade, 27th.*

Mr. George Webster, of Jefferson, Ashtabula county, has a hen that will be fifteen years old this spring. Last year she took twelve little turkeys that had been bereft of their mother by a fox, and raised them all.

Three suicides Wednesday night: An unknown man in Fall Creek, seven miles from Leesburg; a German named Brunnidehamp, at Ashland, and an old German farmer named Alrich Ulmer, a few miles north of Marietta.

The young ladies of Defiance have circulated their pledge among the single gentlemen of the town. Many who refused to be dictated to in such a manner have been put on the black list and cannot have the pleasure of calling upon the young ladies who have joined the League.

The Sylvania Quarrying and Manufacturing Company, of Toledo, with a capital stock of $100,000, in shares of $100 each, filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State on Thursday—for quarrying stone, marble or slate. The corporators are B. Chaffee, Richard R. Foulkes, Edward L. Jones and O. C. Wilson, Jr.

The Zanesville *Courier* of the 28th says: John Weldick, a tanner, in the employ of Curran Blue, died very suddenly this afternoon at Blue's tannery. A daughter of Mr. Weldick's died at half-past eleven o'clock to-day. After dinner he went down to the tannery to look after some unfinished work, and while engaged in conversation with Mr. Blue fell from the chair on which he was sitting and expired immediately.

Internal Revenue Special Taxes.

The law of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874. The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law are the following:

Rectifiers	$200
Dealers, retail liquor	25
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5
Manufacturers of stills	50
And for each still manufactured	20
And for each worm manufactured	10
Manufacturers of tobacco	10
Manufacturers of cigars	10
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, more than two horses	50
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, two horses	25
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, one horse	15
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, on foot or public conveyance	10
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100

Shoes by Mail.

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise* of the 19th says: "At the postoffice in this city we were yesterday shown an old shoe, which started from the New York city postoffice. Among the documents stowed away in the shoe is one on which is written something to the following effect: 'We, the undersigned, respectfully recommend that our late comrade, Goodenough, be appointed postal cobbler, this shoe being a specimen of his work.' Then follows a large number of signatures. The 'specimen of his work' is about the worst specimen in that line ever seen. It is patched with scraps of red leather, black leather, and all kinds of leather. The new half-sole is fearfully and wonderfully made, and nailed on with copper, iron and all kinds of nails, while upon the heel is spiked a sort of half-tap. The documents traveling with the shoe show that it has been in many offices in the West, and it is now quite covered with tags, post-marks, and all manner of scraps of postoffice wit. It left last night for San Francisco. It travels lower in the mail-bags, and goes in whatever direction the fancy of the clerks happens to send it cruising."

Ask Them!

An advertisement of a medicine, however candid and conscientious it may be, does not always carry conviction with it. The public know to their sorrow that the boastful claims put forth in behalf of many so-called remedies are literally "a delusion and a snare." Probably the best use, therefore, that can be made of the space devoted to this notice of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to invite those who read it to inquire of the parties that have tested the curative and preventive properties of the article what they think of it. We earnestly request all doubters to ascertain from such of their friends and neighbors as have taken this standard tonic and alterative as a protection against malarious diseases, or as a cure for indigestion, liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism, nervous debility, headache, low spirits, languor, biliousness, &c., what Hostetter's Bitters has done for them. There is no testimony so trustworthy as that which is the result of personal experience.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock, connected from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

BOYS!
This week's No. of your Paper, the
'Boys Own'
Contains the first of a
GREAT INDIAN STORY.
Also a Game of
"CHECKERS"
All Newsdealers sell it for Five Cents.

FATHERS!
Buy One Copy for your Boy.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works,
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.
Factory, Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.
REMOVAL.
The undersigned have removed their Office and Warehouses to their GLASS WORKS, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side.
Orders by mail or left at J. L. DAWES, SON & CO.'S, 98 Third avenue, or at A. C. BAKEWELL & CO.'S, 75 Wood street, will receive prompt attention.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.
Pittsburgh, March 18, 1874.

SEWICKLEY NURSERIES,
AT EDGEWORTH STATION, FORT WAYNE RAILROAD.
APPLE TREES, extra large size.
PEACH TREES, extra large size.
PEAR TREES, extra fruiting.
Other Fruit Trees and Small Fruits in great variety.
JAMES WARDROP, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

COUGH SYRUP.
DR. ADDISON'S COUGH SYRUP,
Prepared from a recipe of the late Dr. Addison, for many years engaged in the practice of medicine in this vicinity, and well known to all Pittsburghers. This is an exceedingly pleasant, safe and agreeable Cough Remedy. Is perfectly harmless. Does not nauseate the stomach, allays the peculiar tickling sensation in the throat, which provokes coughing and disturbs the rest. It quiets and soothes the nerves, gives instant relief, and insures a perfect and speedy cure. This medicine met with great success at the hands of Dr. Addison, and was one of the agents that made him so popular among our townsmen.
For sale at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of
Joseph Browne,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

DRY GOODS.
A. D. McKEE.
New Dry Goods.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Choice Fabrics, Suited for Spring,
EMBRACING
Dress Goods,
Sacqueings,
Shawls,
Men and Boys' Wear, &c.
All New and at Lowest Prices.
59 Market Street.

Irish Linens!
We have received our Spring Importation of Irish Linens, manufactured by Richardson, Son & Owden, and selected expressly for our trade. It consists of
Light, Medium and Heavy
SHIRTING LINEN,
PILLOW LINEN,
DAMASK TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
Ladies' and Gents' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, a large stock.
ALSO, A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
FROM THE MANUFACTURER.
We respectfully solicit an examination of the above Goods, believing them to be THE BEST EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.
White, Orr & Co.,
25 Fifth Avenue.

THE POPULAR
Easiest and Best Fitting Shirt in Pennsylvania is the
'Keystone.'
Made up in the most complete and artistic manner of Fabrics unsurpassed for durability.
By our system of cutting we are able to guarantee a perfect fit.
The "Keystone" Shirt has been favorably known to the Trade for the past ten years, and in reducing the price of our Goods to suit the times, we guarantee our work is in every respect the best that can be made.
Money Cheerfully Refunded if not Satisfactory.
Easy Rules for Self-Measurement furnished on application.
It is for your interest to send for Samples of Shirtings and Prices before buying elsewhere.
Carpenter & Latimer,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
KEYSTONE FINE SHIRT,
AND DEALERS IN
Fine Furnishing Goods,
726 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WANTED—A first-class House to represent us in Pittsburgh, and a Salesman acquainted with the Trade to take orders through Pennsylvania and Ohio.
smw
New Discovery.
EDWARDS'S
NATURAL POLISH,
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will Clean and Polish anything and everything, from the FINEST GOLD JEWELRY to the worst tarnished LOCOMOTIVE, FIRE ENGINE OR KITCHEN UTENSIL.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a Circular.
27 Sixth Street,
PITTSBURGH.

JAMES AINSLIE,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Open and Top Buggies,
DOCTORS' PHAETONS,
BUCK WAGONS, &c.,
No. 89 Third Avenue.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING.
Turkish Folding Spring Beds,
METROPOLITAN SPRING BEDS,
MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS,
COMFORTS AND BLANKETS,
SHEETS AND PILLOW SLIPS.
Agents for PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP.
We invite you to call and see us before purchasing.
E. Edmund

A. A. McCARTY,

No. 64 FOURTH AVENUE.

BROKER.

WANTED.

Mortgages and Commercial Paper.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 30, 1874.

Business opened in a rather quiet manner in financial circles to-day. At some of the prominent banks there was perhaps a little more life than on the closing days of last week, yet the movement all round was quite limited for this season. Dullness, in fact, was the leading feature of the money market, and though the feeling exhibited was about as healthy as could be expected, the banks seemed to be more or less displeased with the character of their transactions. Banks that report money on hand in abundance are yet slow to purchase paper. To such an extent is this carried, that we are disposed to treat their report of abundant money as Munchausenish. To-day there was no change in the established policy of the banks, and, as for some time past, all extended applications for funds on calls of a questionable nature were discriminated against. The banks, though anxious to find remunerative employment for some portion of their resources, are unwilling to relax materially the stringent line of conduct that has controlled their management since the uncertainty which surrounds the financial policy of the government was first manifest.

Most of the short date, thirty day, business paper offered is promptly taken, and as regards the numerous class of borrowers known as 'outsiders,' and who are generally unable to furnish collaterals, the feeling, to say the least, is somewhat unfavorable.

—The government bond market is strong, the highest quotations for '67's registered for some years was made to-day. Railroad bonds are also feeling the influence of the inflation, large transactions being reported in Northwest consolidated gold bonds, and Union and Central Pacifics.

The business in State loans continues restricted, mostly running to Tennessee at 90¾, old closing at 90 to 92, new 90 to 90¾, ex-coupons offering at 70, and new series 63 to 69, sales at 69½. It is stated that the court reserves its decision till next term upon the question regarding the Bank of Tennessee new issue of notes, and the opinion of parties well informed at Nashville is that it would be so long before these notes could be decided in another suit to be receivable for State taxes, that they are practically of little importance, as the occasion of any probable decreasing in the revenues.

—A merchant asks if, when he makes a note payable at his place of business, the bank does its duty in simply sending him the usual notice that it will be due on a certain day, or whether they must present to him before protesting.

We believe the banks always act cautiously in such matters, as well as legally, and present by messenger before protesting. A note payable at a private office, or at a particular place of business, must be presented there for payment during business hours on the day it is due. The payer may attend to the notice of the bank and send in a certified check, or he may wait in his office until the note makes its appearance, which may occur at any time between 9 and 3 o'clock, as the bank has the option of presenting it at any time during the day, and if the maker is not in to pay it, is justified in protesting without further notice.

On the other hand the bank messenger when he presents the note for payment need not accept any form of payment but legal tender, and has the right to refuse a certified check. The habit of making commercial paper payable at private offices is not to be encouraged, as it gives much unnecessary delay and trouble and if universally adopted would very seriously interfere with the free movement of commercial credits.

—The State taxes are being steadily opposed by several companies in the coal interest. We see it stated that ten corporations last week at Harrisburg, entered appeals against the account of State taxes assessed on them, namely: The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, Perkiomen Railroad, Pickering Valley Railroad, Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad, Tremont Coal Company, Preston Coal and Improvement Company, Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Reading and Columbia Railroad, Colebrookdale Railroad and East Pennsylvania Railroad. The claims contested are quite large. The appealing parties claim that the law in imposing the taxes are in conflict with the first section of the ninth article of the new Constitution. The taxes supposed to be affected by the new Constitution are those on tonnage, loans and coal.

—General Grant declared to an applauding country, in his first inaugural address, in the year 1869, that "the return to a specie basis must be provided for as soon as can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class or to the country at large." The very first act which was presented for his approval after he became President was entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit," and pledged the government anew to an early resumption of specie payment. It is gratifying to learn, as we do on the best authority, that Gen. Grant, who "is a very obstinate man," firmly adheres to his previous convictions, and says that any legislation, tending directly or indirectly to inflation, must run the gauntlet of his veto. He favors free banking but insists that any increase of our paper money should be accompanied by provisions for the early redemption of the greenbacks in coin. Upon this point he refers to the pledged faith of the government to preserve and strengthen the public credit, and to redeem its notes in coin, and the obligations at the earliest practicable day, and says that such a purpose having had his official approval and the support of his personal convictions, he cannot now disregard it, nor permit it to be disregarded in legislation.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

March 30, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	113	113¼	113½	113⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881	118¾	....	....	118⅝	....	....
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	120¾	....	....	120⅞	....	....
5-20's, 1862	117¼	....	....	117¼	....	....
5-20's, 1864	119⅛	....	....	119⅛	....	....
5-20's, 1865	119¼	....	....	119¼	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119	....	....	119⅛	....	....
5-20's, 1867	120⅛	....	....	120⅛	....	....
5-20's, 1868	120⅝	....	....	120⅝	....	....
10-40's	114¼	....	....	114⅜	....	....
10-40's, coupons	114¼	....	....	114⅜	....	....
Currency 6's	117	....	....	117	....	....
New 5 per cents	114¼	....	....	114¼	....	....
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	....	....	....	16⅜	....	....
Canton	84¾	87	86½	....	79¾	78⅝
Western Union Tel.	79⅝	79¾	80	80½	79¾	78⅝
Panama	130½	....	....	131	....	....
Quicksilver	26	....	....	27	....	....
Pacific Mail	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	48⅝	47⅞
Adams Express	....	....	....	97¾	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	....	....	77¼	....	....
American Express	....	....	....	58½	....	....
United States Ex.	....	....	....	71¾	....	....
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101	101⅛	100¾
Erie	20¾	20⅞	20½	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
Michigan Central	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86	86
Michigan Southern	....	....	....	104½	....	....
Illinois Central	....	104	....	....	104	....
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh	97	98½	97	97	96¾	96
Chicago & Northw'n	73⅜	....	....	74	73¾	73¾
Do. preferred	....	....	....	77¼	....	....
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	....	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	44¾	44¾	45	44⅝	45	44⅝
Do. preferred	....	64	....	64½	....	....
Wabash	45¼	45¾	45⅜	46	45¼	44
Hannibal & St. Jo.	22¾	22¾	22¾	....	22¾	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	94	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	31¾	31¾	....	31¾	31¾
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	....	38¾	37¾
Chicago & Alton	....	....	102	103	....	....
C., C. & I. C.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Harlem	....	....	131	....	128⅝	128¼
Tennessee State bonds	....	....	....	90½	....	....
Do. new	....	....	....	89⅞	....	....
South Carolina, April	....	....	....	17	....	....
Do. July	....	....	....	9	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	91	....	....

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company	52¾
Pennsylvania scrip	98¾
United Companies of New Jersey	121
Camden & Amboy	154¾
Lehigh Valley	61¾
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7.30s	92
Transcontinental Transportation Company	45
Empire Transportation Company	52

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 30, 1874.

REMARKS—In yesterday's edition of the COMMERCIAL we gave a carefully corrected list of prices for the various articles sold in this market, and as there have been few changes since we will not occupy space with extended remarks.

There has been a decline in green coffees and an advance in sugars. We give correct quotations below. The market is reported moderately active.

Manufacturers and merchants are very sanguine that business will greatly revive during the incoming month. We trust they will not be disappointed.

Eggs are arriving very freely, being 328 packages during the past twenty-four hours. The market is overstocked and prices are dull and drooping, and may reach still lower figures.

The following table exhibits the amount of produce received by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	740	Corn, sacks	210
Apples, bbls	28	Barley, sacks	129
Butter, pkgs	28	Oats, sacks	666
Bacon, therces	288	Potatoes, bush	1,701
Bacon, pieces	8,750	Cheese, bxs	20
Wheat, sacks	340	Rye, sacks	130

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We quote at $5@5 50 per bbl for choice, and $4 25@5 for bbl 4 gall; $2 25@2 75; bbls, 2 gall, $2 50@3 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $2 75; Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 2 doz bottles, $3 ⅌ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 ⅌ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $3 ⅌ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ⅌ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ⅌ doz.

BEVERAGES—Prices are not so strong to-day, though rates are not quotably lower. Fruit roll butter commands 38@40c; medium to good 30@35c; common 10@18c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We make some changes in prices. EXTRA sugar cured hams, ⅌ ⅌, 12½c; EXTRA sugar cured breakfast bacon, 13½c; extra sugar cured dried beef, edges, beef tongues, $7 50 ⅌ doz; bacon shoulders, ⅌ ⅌, 8c; bacon rib sides, 9¼c; bacon short rib sides, 9¼c; bacon clear rib sides, 10¼c; mess pork, $16 50 ⅌ bbl; refined lard for summer use, in tcs, 10¼c; do hf-bbls, 10½c; do bkts, 11½c; do 5 ⅌ pailles, 12½c; do 3 ⅌ pails, 12¾c; do 5 ⅌ pails, 13¼c; do 5 ⅌ pails, 13¼c; ham sausage, 10c.

BANNA BAKED POWDERED SUGAR—Sales are reported as follows: ½ ⅌ cans $1 60 ⅌ doz; ¼ do $5 00; 1 ⅌ do $9 50; 5 ⅌ cans $22; 10 ⅌ bxs, ⅌ ⅌, 40c.

BEANS—White navy beans $2 20@2 30 per bush fair to good $2@2 10.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market dull and prices nominally 3½@3¾c ⅌ ⅌.

BROOM CORN—Red and red topped 5½@6c; fair to good green 7½@8c; hurl 6½@6¾c ⅌ ⅌.

BROOMS—Sales reported at 2½c ⅌ ⅌.

BROOMS—No. 2, $2 ⅌ doz; No. 3, $3; No. 4, $3 50 ⅌ doz; No. 5, $4 ⅌ doz; No. 6, $5 25 ⅌ doz; carpet brooms, $3 ⅌ doz; toy brooms and whisks, $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@35c ⅌ dozen additional.

CANDLES—Sales are reported as follows: 1,000 lbs sperm at 50c ⅌ ⅌; 1,000 lbs; 2,000 lbs; oil meal at 30@32 00.

CHEESE—Prime sage cheese 11½c ⅌ ⅌; prime New York factory at 1½@13c, in a jobbing way. Ohio cheese held at 13@13½ ⅌ ⅌.

COUNTRY BACON AND LARD—Shoulders 6@7c; ribbed sides, 7@8½c; clear sides 8@9½c; hams 9½@10½c; country lard 8@9c.

CRANBERRIES—There is a fair demand, with sales choice varieties at $15@17, ⅌ bbl.

CONFECTIONERY—Sales per dozen packages $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 9c; water crackers 7½c ⅌ ⅌.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2@2 25 ⅌ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2@2 25 ⅌ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4; Youghiogheny $1 95@2 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales light. Sales apples at 10@11c ⅌ ⅌; peaches mixed, halves, 12@15c; new do, halves, 14@16c; blackberries 6@7c.

EGGS—Trade is dull and slow, with sales strictly fresh at 20@21c per dozen.

FISH—No. 1 mess mackerel $34; No. 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $17 00; extra No. 2 mackerel $17 00; No. 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 ⅌ bbl. No. 3 mackerel are out of market. Georges codfish, $8 00@8 50 ⅌ 100 ⅌ ⅌; medium do $6 00. Bloaters ½ boxes 85c, whole boxes $1 70. Lake trout $7 00@7 50; white fish $5 00@5 50; lake trout $7 00 00@7 50; red herring, scales, 50c ⅌ box; No. 1, 35c ⅌ box.

FLOUR—The spring day of the week brought with it no changes in the price of flour, nor in the demand. The market remains firm and unchanged in prices. We quote as follows: White wheat flour $9 ⅌ bbl; red winter wheat $7 75@8 25; Minnesota spring $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin $7@7 50; rye flour $5.

FEATHERS—No. 1, 78@80c ⅌ ⅌; No. 2, 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

GROCERIES—It will be seen by the quotations given below that there has been a decline in green coffees and an advance in sugars. Following are the correct figures at which sales are made:

GREEN COFFEES.

Choice or fancy ⅌ ⅌	29 @30c
Strictly prime ⅌ ⅌	28 @29c
Strictly good ⅌ ⅌	27 @28c
Fair ⅌ ⅌	25 @27c
Java ⅌ ⅌	36 @37c

ROASTED COFFEES.

Roasted coffee, ⅌ papers	30 c
Roasted Rio coffee, ⅌ ⅌	29@c
Roasted Java coffee, in bulk	40 c

TEA—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ⅌ ⅌; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 ⅌ ⅌; Japan 55c@$1 ⅌ ⅌; Oolong 25@85c ⅌ ⅌; fancy $1 ⅌ ⅌; Souchong 25@85c ⅌ ⅌.

SUGARS—Standard Ex C 10c; standard B 10½c; standard A 10¾c; standard hards 11¼c; Franklin Ex C 9¾c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 9¼c; American Ex C, 8¾c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; fresh-run, and scarce; old or ρ 65@70c, and little in market.

SYRUPS—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 55c; low grades 45@50c; sugar syrups 60c.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9@9¼c; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—There are no new features in the grain market. Wheat—We quote white at $1 50@1 55 ⅌ bush, and red winter at $1 45@1 55; stocks light. Oats—market firm, with sales at 55@58c ⅌ bush. Corn—car and shelled both in fair demand, the former being held at 75@78c, and the latter at 75c free in elevator. Rye—There is little or no inquiry, and prices are nominally 95@96c ⅌ bush. Barley not quotable.

HOPS—We quote 1873's at 40@45c ⅌ ⅌, and 1872's at 25@30c.

HAY—Strictly prime baled hay sells on wharf and track at $16@22 on wagon $20@26.

HONEY—Sales of choice clover at 40c ⅌ ⅌; buckwheat blossom 30c.

HOMINY—There is a fair consumptive demand, with sales at $5 25@5 50 ⅌ bbl.

LARD OIL—We have no change to note in prices, and quote No. 1 at 90@92c ⅌ gallon; No. 2, 62@68c. The demand is fair.

MATCHES, MOLASSES AND SOAP—Gallon jugs $1 25@1 35; sugar, in grain, 14@15c ⅌ ⅌.

MILL FEED—Bran $9 100@1 15; middlings $1 40@1 50; oil meal $0@2 00.

ONIONS—Prime silver skins $3 00@7 00 ⅌ bbl; top sets $5 50@6 00; reds, between 9 and 3 o'clock, as the bank has the option of presenting it at any time during the day, and if the maker is not in to pay it, is justified in protesting without further notice.

On the other hand the bank messenger when he presents the note for payment need not accept any form of payment but legal tender, and has the right to refuse a certified check. The habit of making commercial paper payable at private offices is not to be encouraged, as it gives much unnecessary delay and trouble and if universally adopted would very seriously interfere with the free movement of commercial credits.

—The State taxes are being steadily opposed by several companies in the coal interest. We see it stated that ten corporations last week at Harrisburg, entered appeals against the account of State taxes assessed on them, namely: The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, Perkiomen Railroad, Pickering Valley Railroad, Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad, Tremont Coal Company, Preston Coal and Improvement Company, Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Reading and Columbia Railroad, Colebrookdale Railroad and East Pennsylvania Railroad. The claims contested are quite large. The appealing parties claim that the law in imposing the taxes are in conflict with the first section of the ninth article of the new Constitution. The taxes supposed to be affected by the new Constitution are those on tonnage, loans and coal.

—General Grant declared to an applauding country, in his first inaugural address, in the year 1869, that "the return to a specie basis must be provided for as soon as can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class or to the country at large." The very first act which was presented for his approval after he became President was entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit," and pledged the government anew to an early resumption of specie payment. It is gratifying to learn, as we do on the best authority, that Gen. Grant, who "is a very obstinate man," firmly adheres to his previous convictions, and says that any legislation, tending directly or indirectly to inflation, must run the gauntlet of his veto. He favors free banking but insists that any increase of our paper money should be accompanied by provisions for the early redemption of the greenbacks in coin. Upon this point he refers to the pledged faith of the government to preserve and strengthen the public credit, and to redeem its notes in coin, and the obligations at the earliest practicable day, and says that such a purpose having had his official approval and the support of his personal convictions, he cannot now disregard it, nor permit it to be disregarded in legislation.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

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Gold	112¾	112¾	113	113¼	113½	113⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881	118¾	....	....	118⅝	....	....
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	120¾	....	....	120⅞	....	....
5-20's, 1862	117¼	....	....	117¼	....	....
5-20's, 1864	119⅛	....	....	119¼	....	....
5-20's, 1865	119¼	....	....	119¼	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119	....	....	119⅛	....	....
5-20's, 1867	120⅛	....	....	120⅛	....	....
5-20's, 1868	120⅝	....	....	120⅝	....	....
10-40's	114¼	....	....	114⅜	....	....
10-40's, coupons	114¼	....	....	114⅜	....	....
Currency 6's	117	....	....	117	....	....
New 5 per cents	114¼	....	....	114¼	....	....
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	....	....	....	16⅜	....	....
Canton	84¾	87	86½	....	79¾	78⅝
Western Union Tel.	79⅝	79¾	80	80½	79¾	78⅝
Panama	130½	....	....	131	....	....
Quicksilver	26	....	....	27	....	....
Pacific Mail	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	48⅝	47⅞
Adams Express	....	....	....	97¾	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	....	....	77¼	....	....
American Express	....	....	....	58½	....	....
United States Ex.	....	....	....	71¾	....	....
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101	101⅛	100¾
Erie	20¾	20⅞	20½	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
Michigan Central	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86	86
Michigan Southern	....	....	....	104½	....	....
Illinois Central	....	104	....	....	104	....
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh	97	98½	97	97	96¾	96
Chicago & Northw'n	73⅜	....	....	74	73¾	73¾
Do. preferred	....	....	....	77¼	....	....
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	....	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	44¾	44¾	45	44⅝	45	44⅝
Do. preferred	....	64	....	64½	....	....
Wabash	45¼	45¾	45⅜	46	45¼	44
Hannibal & St. Jo.	22¾	22¾	22¾	....	22¾	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	94	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	31¾	31¾	....	31¾	31¾
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	....	38¾	37¾
Chicago & Alton	....	....	102	103	....	....
C., C. & I. C.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Harlem	....	....	131	....	128⅝	128¼
Tennessee State bonds	....	....	....	90½	....	....
Do. new	....	....	....	89⅞	....	....
South Carolina, April	....	....	....	17	....	....
Do. July	....	....	....	9	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	91	....	....

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company	52¾
Pennsylvania scrip	98¾
United Companies of New Jersey	121
Camden & Amboy	154¾
Lehigh Valley	61¾
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7.30s	92
Transcontinental Transportation Company	45
Empire Transportation Company	52

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 30, 1874.

REMARKS—In yesterday's edition of the COMMERCIAL we gave a carefully corrected list of prices for the various articles sold in this market, and as there have been few changes since we will not occupy space with extended remarks.

There has been a decline in green coffees and an advance in sugars. We give correct quotations below. The market is reported moderately active.

Manufacturers and merchants are very sanguine that business will greatly revive during the incoming month. We trust they will not be disappointed.

Eggs are arriving very freely, being 328 packages during the past twenty-four hours. The market is overstocked and prices are dull and drooping, and may reach still lower figures.

The following table exhibits the amount of produce received by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	740	Corn, sacks	210
Apples, bbls	28	Barley, sacks	129
Butter, pkgs	28	Oats, sacks	666
Bacon, therces	288	Potatoes, bush	1,701
Bacon, pieces	8,750	Cheese, bxs	20
Wheat, sacks	340	Rye, sacks	130

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We quote at $5@5 50 per bbl for choice, and $4 25@5 for bbl 4 gall; $2 25@2 75; bbls, 2 gall, $2 50@3 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $2 75; Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 2 doz bottles, $3 ⅌ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 ⅌ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $3 ⅌ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ⅌ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ⅌ doz.

BEVERAGES—Prices are not so strong to-day, though rates are not quotably lower. Fruit roll butter commands 38@40c; medium to good 30@35c; common 10@18c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We make some changes in prices. EXTRA sugar cured hams, ⅌ ⅌, 12½c; EXTRA sugar cured breakfast bacon, 13½c; extra sugar cured dried beef, edges, beef tongues, $7 50 ⅌ doz; bacon shoulders, ⅌ ⅌, 8c; bacon rib sides, 9¼c; bacon short rib sides, 9¼c; bacon clear rib sides, 10¼c; mess pork, $16 50 ⅌ bbl; refined lard for summer use, in tcs, 10¼c; do hf-bbls, 10½c; do bkts, 11½c; do 5 ⅌ pailles, 12½c; do 3 ⅌ pails, 12¾c; do 5 ⅌ pails, 13¼c; do 5 ⅌ pails, 13¼c; ham sausage, 10c.

BANNA BAKED POWDERED SUGAR—Sales are reported as follows: ½ ⅌ cans $1 60 ⅌ doz; ¼ do $5 00; 1 ⅌ do $9 50; 5 ⅌ cans $22; 10 ⅌ bxs, ⅌ ⅌, 40c.

BEANS—White navy beans $2 20@2 30 per bush fair to good $2@2 10.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market dull and prices nominally 3½@3¾c ⅌ ⅌.

BROOM CORN—Red and red topped 5½@6c; fair to good green 7½@8c; hurl 6½@6¾c ⅌ ⅌.

BROOMS—Sales reported at 2½c ⅌ ⅌.

BROOMS—No. 2, $2 ⅌ doz; No. 3, $3; No. 4, $3 50 ⅌ doz; No. 5, $4 ⅌ doz; No. 6, $5 25 ⅌ doz; carpet brooms, $3 ⅌ doz; toy brooms and whisks, $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@35c ⅌ dozen additional.

CANDLES—Sales are reported as follows: 1,000 lbs sperm at 50c ⅌ ⅌; 1,000 lbs; 2,000 lbs; oil meal at 30@32 00.

CHEESE—Market dull and prices nominally 13½@13¾c ⅌ ⅌. Prime New York factory at 1½@13c, in a jobbing way. Ohio cheese held at 13@13½ ⅌ ⅌.

COUNTRY BACON AND LARD—Shoulders 6@7c; ribbed sides, 7@8½c; clear sides 8@9½c; hams 9½@10½c; country lard 8@9c.

CRANBERRIES—There is a fair demand, with sales choice varieties at $15@17, ⅌ bbl.

CONFECTIONERY—Sales per dozen packages $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 9c; water crackers 7½c ⅌ ⅌.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2@2 25 ⅌ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2@2 25 ⅌ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4; Youghiogheny $1 95@2 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales light. Sales apples at 10@11c ⅌ ⅌; peaches mixed, halves, 12@15c; new do, halves, 14@16c; blackberries 6@7c.

EGGS—Trade is dull and slow, with sales strictly fresh at 20@21c per dozen.

FISH—No. 1 mess mackerel $34; No. 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $17 00; extra No. 2 mackerel $17 00; No. 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 ⅌ bbl. No. 3 mackerel are out of market. Georges codfish, $8 00@8 50 ⅌ 100 ⅌ ⅌; medium do $6 00. Bloaters ½ boxes 85c, whole boxes $1 70. Lake trout $7 00@7 50; white fish $5 00@5 50; lake trout $7 00 00@7 50; red herring, scales, 50c ⅌ box; No. 1, 35c ⅌ box.

FLOUR—The spring day of the week brought with it no changes in the price of flour, nor in the demand. The market remains firm and unchanged in prices. We quote as follows: White wheat flour $9 ⅌ bbl; red winter wheat $7 75@8 25; Minnesota spring $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin $7@7 50; rye flour $5.

FEATHERS—No. 1, 78@80c ⅌ ⅌; No. 2, 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

GROCERIES—It will be seen by the quotations given below that there has been a decline in green coffees and an advance in sugars. Following are the correct figures at which sales are made:

GREEN COFFEES.

Choice or fancy ⅌ ⅌	29 @30c
Strictly prime ⅌ ⅌	28 @29c
Strictly good ⅌ ⅌	27 @28c
Fair ⅌ ⅌	25 @27c
Java ⅌ ⅌	36 @37c

ROASTED COFFEES.

Roasted coffee, ⅌ papers	30 c
Roasted Rio coffee, ⅌ ⅌	29@c
Roasted Java coffee, in bulk	40 c

TEA—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ⅌ ⅌; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 ⅌ ⅌; Japan 55c@$1 ⅌ ⅌; Oolong 25@85c ⅌ ⅌; fancy $1 ⅌ ⅌; Souchong 25@85c ⅌ ⅌.

SUGARS—Standard Ex C 10c; standard B 10½c; standard A 10¾c; standard hards 11¼c; Franklin Ex C 9¾c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 9¼c; American Ex C, 8¾c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; fresh-run, and scarce; old or ρ 65@70c, and little in market.

SYRUPS—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 55c; low grades 45@50c; sugar syrups 60c.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9@9¼c; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—There are no new features in the grain market. Wheat—We quote white at $1 50@1 55 ⅌ bush, and red winter at $1 45@1 55; stocks light. Oats—market firm, with sales at 55@58c ⅌ bush. Corn—car and shelled both in fair demand, the former being held at 75@78c, and the latter at 75c free in elevator. Rye—There is little or no inquiry, and prices are nominally 95@96c ⅌ bush. Barley not quotable.

HOPS—We quote 1873's at 40@45c ⅌ ⅌, and 1872's at 25@30c.

HAY—Strictly prime baled hay sells on wharf and track at $16@22 on wagon $20@26.

HONEY—There is a fair consumptive demand, with sales at $5 25@5 50 ⅌ bbl.

LARD OIL—We have no change to note in prices, and quote No. 1 at 90@92c ⅌ gallon; No. 2, 62@68c. The demand is fair.

MATCHES, MOLASSES AND SOAP—Gallon jugs $1 25@1 35; sugar, in grain, 14@15c ⅌ ⅌.

MILL FEED—Bran $9 100@1 15; middlings $1 40@1 50; oil meal $0@2 00.

ONIONS—Prime silver skins $3 00@7 00 ⅌ bbl; top sets $5 50@6 00; reds, between 9 and 3 o'clock, as the bank has the option of presenting it at any time during the day, and if the maker is not in to pay it, is justified in protesting without further notice.

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5-20's, 1862	117¼	....	....	117¼	....	....
5-20's, 1864	119⅛	....	....	119¼	....	....
5-20's, 1865	119¼	....	....	119¼	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119	....	....	119⅛	....	....
5-20's, 1867	120⅛	....	....	120⅛	....	....
5-20's, 1868	120⅝	....	....	120⅝	....	....
10-40's	114¼	....	....	114⅜	....	....
10-40's, coupons	114¼	....	....	114⅜	....	....
Currency 6's	117	....	....	117	....	....
New 5 per cents	114¼	....	....	114¼	....	....
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	....	....	....	16⅜	....	....
Canton	84¾	87	86½	....	79¾	78⅝
Western Union Tel.	79⅝	79¾	80	80½

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Tuesday, March 31, 1874.

CITY MATTERS.

Moving Day.

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL who change their place of residence on the 1st of April, should tenew word at the counting-room, and the paper will be delivered promptly at their new homes.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, March 30, 1874.

	Cents.
Beck, Col. James S., Hot springs, Ark	3
Berger, Mrs. Jennie, S. Pemora Iowa	3
Bryan, Mrs. E. Ellis, Oxford, Pa	3
Ege, Mrs. M. Reem's Station, Pa	3
Hall, Geo. Irvin, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Heverin, Chas. T., Oxford, Pa	3
Kennedy, Dr. D.D., Oxford, Pa	3
Mohardt, Geo., New York	3
Passig, James, Newport, Ky	3
Sartwell, Mrs. Angie K., Academia, Pa	3

E. C. NEELEY, Postmaster.

Good Friday a Holiday.

Attorney General Dimmick, in answer to an inquiry from a bank official of this city, writes that Good Friday may be considered a legal holiday. On Thursday next, then, those who may have notes due next day must see to them.

Allegheny Wooden Buildings.

The Committee on Wooden Buildings, of Allegheny Councils, held a meeting last evening, at which they decided to report adversely to the ordinance repealing an ordinance relative to erecting wooden buildings.

Privilege to erect frame structures was granted to the following petitioners: Arthur Cloperthwaite, M. Nugent, Martin Depp, H. R. Davis, Lawrence Spowl, J. Mott, C. C. Hussey, J. P. & R. W. Knox, Th. Osterling. Messrs. Forrester & Austin, and Jacob Eckert.

Allegheny Markets.

At a meeting of the Allegheny Market Committee, held last evening, the resignation of Samuel Fletcher, Market Master, was presented and accepted, and Andrew Kinnear was elected on second ballot to fill the vacancy occasioned by Fletcher's resignation.

On motion, the committee granted privileges to Messrs. Garling, Huckelbridge and others to erect awnings over their stalls in the inner square of the market building, subject to the direction and supervision of the clerk of the markets.

Justices' Commissions.

Recorder Richardson has received commissions for the following named persons, as justices of the peace: G. F. Rudisill, Sewickley; Samuel Sarver, Sewickley; J. G. Rolshouse, McCandless; Joseph Hoyt, Penn; J. S. Power, Patton; A. Pillow, East Deer; John Griffith, Upper St. Clair; Thomas McKee, Sewickley; W. Nelson, Fawn; James Riddell, Marion, Chartiers; C. W. Cowan, Harrison; John M. Nesbitt, McKeesport; John Dunlap, Oakland; John W. Vance, West Elizabeth; Geo. E. Foster, Upper St. Clair; and Alex. D. Elliott, Patton.

Superior Linens.

Messrs. White, Orr & Co., the extensive dry goods dealers, No. 25 Fifth avenue, have just received one of the largest and best assortments of linen goods ever offered in this market. This house is noted for this specialty; but the present importation is very considerably in advance of any that they have yet offered. The stock includes light, medium and heavy shirting, pillow and damask table linens, napkins, doyles, handkerchiefs, etc. They have also a complete stock of Nottingham lace curtains in very fine. An examination of the goods is solicited.

The Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad.

This road is seventy-five miles shorter, and makes the time three hours sooner than another road leading to Washington by way of Cumberland. The officers of the road are giving all attention to the comfort and safety of passengers, and understanding that the road is comparatively new, there have been no serious accidents. Persons going East will find it to to their advantage to go by this route, as time is saved, and the line is in excellent condition.

Fire in Allegheny.

Shortly before nine o'clock last night an alarm of fire was sounded from box No. 8, corner of Taggart and Charles streets, Allegheny City. The alarm was occasioned by the discovery of fire at the residence of John Snyder, foreman of Washington Hose Company, No. 1. The firemen responded promptly but their services were not needed, as the flames were extinguished by citizens. The fire originated from a defective flue. Some clothing hanging near the flue was burned. The loss amounts to about $50, the principal damage having been done by water.

City Mortality.

The deaths in Pittsburgh, for the week ending March 28, were—males, 29, females, 25; total, 54. Colored, 1. Of these, 14 were under one year, and 9 between the ages of one and five years. The causes of death were: Consumption 10; bronchitis 4; pneumonitis 4; scarlet fever and inanition, each 2; cerebro apoplexy, Bright's disease, marasmus, congestion of lungs, and measles, each 2; burning, railroad accident, sore throat, cancer of uterus, congestion cerebritis, cerebro spinal meningitis, typhoid fever, heart disease, indigestion, invagination, bleeding, hemorrhage of bowels, hydrocephalus, malformation of heart, meningitis, pleuro-pneumonia, peritonitis, puerperal convulsions, suicide by synovitis, each 1.

In Allegheny, the deaths during the week numbered 18—males, 11; females, 7. The causes were: Consumption 4; stillborn 2; measles, apoplexy, puerperal fever, hydro cephalus, convulsions, old age, bronchitis, congestion of lungs, and asthma, each one.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Lydia Thompson Burlesque Opera Troupe appeared last evening in "Blue Beard" before a very large audience. The piece could not have been better sung and acted. The company have had much experience together, and do their work smoothly and well. Some of the leading ones are good looking. Miss Beaumont was created so favorable an impression during the last visit of the troupe here, has improved much since herself. She was rapturously encored whenever she gave a solo. Mr. Edouin is one of the funniest of men, and "Headless Charley" is ever new and enjoyable. The ladies, from Miss Thompson to the end of the long list, seem to renew their youth and beauty with each recurring season. And, by the way, this is the last week Miss Lydia and her troupe will be here, and this is positively the last week of their appearance together in Pittsburgh. To-night, "Robin Hood."

Italian Opera at Library Hall.

The first, and probably the only chance, to hear Italian opera acceptably rendered, this season, will occur this and to-morrow evenings, at Library Hall, when Mme. Ilma Di Murska, supported by a strong company will present "Lucia Di Lammermoor" and "Faust." Mme. Di Murska appears but once, and our people should not miss the opportunity to hear her, as she returns to Europe at the close of the present season. The price of single tickets has been fixed at two dollars, which is much more reasonable than the tariff laid on by some troupes of no greater merit which have visited the city. The press of all the leading cities unite in saying that Di Murska is the greatest songer since the days of Sontag.

The *New York Times*, in speaking of this lady says: "On the occasion of her second appearance before an American audience, M'lle Di Murska made another marked success, as 'Lucia,' in the graceful personation of the unhappy Bride of Lammermoor, her vocalization being, of its style, simply perfect, in the *aria di sorita* of the first act; in the accolette of the second, where her high B rang out gloriously, and in the brilliant finale of the mad scene, she fully maintained her right to rank as one of the first lyric artists of her school now on the stage. To the *aflinta* she appended a remarkable cadence with a flute accompaniment in thirds in which she indulged in delicate staccato touches, and evinced wonderful execution as well as a great compass of voice. A scene of great enthusiasm followed this specimen of vocalism. The prima donna was recalled to the footlights four times, and rewarded with bouquets and applause."

A few choice seats can be had by calling at H. Klcber & Bro.'s music store, No. 122 Wood street. Subscription tickets sold at three dollars each—single, two dollars each.

English Opera—Kellogg.

As already announced, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and her company will give a series of choice English operas at Library Hall, next week. We append the *repertoire:* Monday evening, "Martha," Miss Kellogg as *Lady Henriette;* Tuesday evening, "Maritana," Mme. Isabella Brignoli as *Maritana*—her first appearance in English opera in this country; Wednesday evening, "The Marriage of Figaro," with three *prime donne*—Miss Kellogg, Mme. Brignoli and Mrs. Seguin; Thursday evening, "Il Trovatore," Miss Kellogg as *Leonora;* Saturday, matinee, a new version of "Cinderella," Miss Kellogg as *Zerlina;* Saturday evening, "Crown Diamonds." Could anything better than this be asked?

The sale of seats will commence at Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street, on Thursday, April 2d, at eight o'clock A. M.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There was a full house and an excellent performance here last evening. The bill for the present week includes a large number of novelties.

Aims' American Theater.

M'lle Fontainebleau does some astonishing things on the trapeze, and wins much applause. Lisa Weber's new burlesque is very funny, and Love's sensation play full of startling situations.

OLD YALE.

Alumni Meeting—Permanent Organization.

In accordance with the notice published in the COMMERCIAL of last Thursday, a meeting of the Yale alumni was held yesterday afternoon, in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association rooms. The venerable institution developed a surprising strength, there having been found to lie about thirty-five of the graduates in and about our city; among them Dr. Preston, Rev. F. A. Noble, George Shinas, Esq., Prof. R. C. Hilton, John Dalzell, Esq., Prof. Griggs, Oliver McClintock and many others well known in our community. A permanent organization was made, with Rev. Dr. McNeil President, and Prof. Jillson Vice President. It is proposed to hold several similar meetings every year, the first on April 10, at which time a banquet will be tendered the *Yale Glee Club*, which is announced for a concert at Library Hall on that day. The club consists of sixteen men from the various classes, and may be considered a good representative of the singing for which Old Yale is so noted. Their programme is composed almost entirely of college songs, and from the comments of the Eastern press, their concerts are peculiarly enjoyable.

ADVERTISING.

A Meeting of Newspaper Publishers to be Held at the Union Depot Hotel on April 10th.

There appeared in the COMMERCIAL of the 27th inst. a circular from Moore & Christman, of the Washington *Reporter*, addressed to the publishers of newspapers in this section. Since then we have received the following card from the same gentlemen, calling a meeting in this city on the 10th of April:

REPORTER OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, PA., March 28, 1874. }

You are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of newspaper publishers at the Union Depot Hotel, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, April 10, 1874.

This meeting is called in response to letters received from publishers to whom our circular of the 14th inst. was forwarded. The object of the meeting will be made remunerative. It is hoped that this conference will result in the adoption of some effective measure.

Respectfully yours,
MOORE & CHRISTMAN.

The object in view is one in which all newspaper men have great interest, and there should be a full attendance. Journalists generally are invited, whether they receive a copy of the above card or not.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., has one of the finest elevators in the country.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

THE COMPLETION OF THE WATER WORKS.

The Water Committee to Continue.

Important Street Improvements Considered---The South Side and Consolidation.

The City Councils held a regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, when some very important business was transacted.

SELECT COUNCIL.

In this branch the President, A. H. Gross, occupied the chair.

After the reading and the approval of the minutes of the previous meeting the following business was transacted:

Mr. Elder—Petition for a sewer on a private alley First ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. McCune, offered the following which was referred to the City Solicitor:

Resolved, That the City Attorney be requested to report to Councils, at his earliest convenience, whether the 2d section of the 12th article of the Constitution of the Commonwealth applies to commissioners elected under the Penn Avenue Act, and if so, whether there is at present any legal power vested in said commissioners to make contracts or incur liabilities that will bind the city or the owners of property liable for assessments for improvement under the provisions of said Penn Avenue act.

Mr. McCandless, petition for sewer on Dinwiddie street. Referred.

Also, petition for grading and paving of same street. Referred.

Also, remonstrance against improvement of Devilliter street. Referred.

Mr. Aiken, petition for the grading and paving of Chislet alley. Referred.

THE MAYORS OFFICE EMOLUMENTS.

Mr. Jones, a resolution requesting our representatives at Harrisburg to have bill No. 60 amended so as to provide that the Mayors of cities of the second class be paid a fixed salary, and that the fees now allowed by law be paid into the City Treasury. Carried without debate.

Mr. Aiken, petition for water pipe on new extension of Leland avenue. Referred.

Mr. Kernan, a resolution authorizing the issue of a warrant for Kim & Son for $692. Recommended by the Market Committee. On motion of Dr. McCandless the resolution was amended that the amount be paid from the Market Committee Appropriation. C. C. now to Culvert. Referred.

THE SOUTH SIDE RIVER LINES.

concurred and ordered from contingent fund—S. C. received and concurred.

Mr. Hays, petition of Peter Hurlbert relative to the grade of Carson street. Referred.

Also, a resolution instructing the City Engineer to ascertain if any parties are or have been filling private material into the Monongahela or Ohio rivers in the Twenty-fourth ward. Adopted.

Also, directing the Engineer to ascertain the lines Carson street formerly the old turnpike road, and report if there is any encroachments. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also, an ordinance providing for the construction of a bridge at the point. Referred to the Bridge Committee.

TURNPIKE TOLLS.

Mr. Anderson, a resolution instructing the Road Committee to examine and ascertain the condition of the Greensburg Pike in the Thirty-seventh ward and report to Councils such action as may be necessary to relieve citizens of tolls. Referred to the Road Committee.

Mr. Galvin, an ordinance providing for a board walk Birmingham avenue. Referred Also, a petition for improvement of McCords alley. Referred.

Also, an ordinance changing the name of Center and Spring streets to Sumner avenue. Referred.

Mr. Goldthorpe, petitions for opening of several streets in the Thirty-second ward. Referred.

FINANCES.

Mr. McCune, from the Finance Committee, reported back with a negative recommendation the resolution to transfer $18,000 from contingent fund to Fire Department. Adopted.

Also, the action of the committee relative to the issue of certificates for the payment of grades for Penn avenue, passed by the Board of Health, and recommending the appointment of a committee to attend the sale. Carried.

Also, the action of the committee has already been published in full.

Mr. Liddell, moved that only the Board of Health could sell the property.

Mr. McClain thought the appointment of a committee was right and proper.

The resolution for the payment of the $40,000 by the issue of certificates, was adopted.

Mr. McCarthy again questioned the power of Councils to sell the land.

Mr. Chalmers stated that he learned from the City Attorney that the title to the property is vested in the Board of Health and only that body could sell it.

Mr. Littell moved to postpone for the present. Carried.

Mr. Burgwin read from an act of Assembly showing that the title to the property is vested in the Board.

A motion to postpone until next meeting was then passed.

WATER WORKS BUSINESS.

Mr. Chalmers from the Water Committee presented the pay rolls for the month of February. Received and filed.

Similar action upon the quarterly report relative to fire plugs after which it was read.

Mr. Kernan. Annual report of superintendent of Markets. Received and filed.

Mr. Cerny, from the Market Building Committee, reported favorably the following ordinances.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

An ordinance granting Jane Jones privilege to erect frame building. Passed finally.

Also to J. H. Nobbs, privilege to erect frame. Passed.

To Adam Kelber, a frame building on Carson street. Passed.

To Hubbard, Lippincott & Bakwell, frame on Dinwiddie street. Passed.

To Mark Campbell, frame on Penn avenue. Passed.

To August Frank, frame dwelling, on Harmon street. Passed.

To Monongahela Water Company, iron-clad boiler house. Twenty-fourth ward.

To John B. Davis, frame house on Carson street. Passed.

To J. L. & W. Hastings, temporary frame shed on Thirty-second street. Passed.

To Sarah McDonald, frame on School alley. Passed.

Mr. McCune called up the resolution relative to the painting of the words "Fire Department" on the new water works, and moved to recede and concur with the action of C. C.

Mr. Kernan moved that the City Controller proceed to refer the report to the Water Committee, where its suggestions could be examined. Mr. Dwight's motion to refer to the Committee should understand the subject fully.

Mr. McCarthy moved that Mr. McCarthy, with others, was interfering, by motions, to prevent the publication of the report.

Mr. McCarthy denied that he had or intended to prevent the publication.

The motion of Mr. McCune prevailed, and the report will be printed.

The ordinance entitled "a supplement to an ordinance providing for the organization of fire companies," passed in C. C., was, on motion of Mr. Burgwin, laid over.

The resolution for the payment of Munn & Grier for work done on Devilliers street, was passed finally.

Mr. Laufman, from the Road Committee, made report covering certain ordinances approved by the Committee.

Ordinances were passed as follows: Grading, paving and curbing of Mozart street, from the opening of Henry street, Albert street, Charles street, Craft avenue, and the grading of Henry street. Fifty-foot grade.

THE LOWRY ENGINES.

Mr. Breed called up the resolutions offered at a previous meeting, relative to the pay roll for the appointment of a committee to witness a test of the Lowry engine at the Allegheny Water Works, and instructing the Water Committee to stop work until a report shall have been made upon the test.

Mr. Chalmers moved that the paper be referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. Breed opposed the motion, and said that he understood that the contract was made by a person who had practical knowledge of the working of the machinery. He gave figures showing the working of certain engines. Adjourned without action. Mr. Breed moved that the resolutions be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Donaldson moved that the simple examination would not be objected to.

Mr. Hunter said that it was the intention of the Water Committee to examine the machinery as to the working of the Allegheny engine.

Mr. O'Neill withdrew his motion and Mr. Breed's motion was then adopted by Mr. Zern, that the resolutions be referred to the Water Committee to report on the subject.

The motion, as amended, was carried.

The ordinance fixing the salary of the Foreman of the South Side Hook and Ladder Company the same as similar officers, was passed finally.

A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of conference with the Oakland Passenger Railway to obtain an amicable settlement of the claims of the city, was adopted and Messrs. Reed and Anderson were appointed.

The resolution from C. C. for the appointment of a committee to settle differences with the Consolidated Railroad Company was, on motion of Mr. Fetterman, amended, making the committee seven.

The report of viewers on the Clark street sewer was laid over; also, the report of the Spring alley sewer; the report of viewers on Penn street sewer, Hazel street sewer and others.

BUSINESS FROM COMMON COUNCIL.

The following business from C. C. was then taken up:

An ordinance granting the extension of the Oakland Railway along Dennistou, Hiland and Penn avenues. Passed finally.

The ordinance changing the name of Grand View avenue was, on motion, referred to the Street Committee.

The ordinance authorizing the exchange of city bonds. Passed finally, under a suspension of the rules.

Ordinance providing for the completion of the new water works, which C. C. amended by placing four men in the land of the Water Committee instead of a special Committee.

Mr. Aiken moved to adhere to former action and ask a Committee of Conference. He stated he understood that members of C. C. had been disappointed as to certain matters which caused their action.

Mr. McClain argued that the work should be in the hands of a large committee, and the different branches of the work would then receive better attention.

A motion was made and carried to concur in the action of the Common Council so that the ordinance is finally passed.

The ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Yandes street passed finally.

LIBERTY AVENUE GRADE.

The ordinance changing the grade of Liberty avenue, Sixteenth ward, was taken up and discussed at some length. The action finally taken was to postpone action until next meeting.

The report of the viewers on the construction of the Third-third street sewer was postponed until next meeting.

Mr. Ahlborn presented an ordinance for the opening of the forty-fourth street, from Butler street to the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Passed under suspension of the rules.

Adjourned to meet on on Monday next, under a motion previously offered by Mr. Burgwin.

COMMON COUNCIL.

This branch met promptly, with President Negley in the Chair. Petitions, &c., were presented as follows:

By Mr. Connelly, remonstrance against the filling of Bedford street, Fifth ward.

Mr. Glass, joint resolution directing the Board of Viewers to assess the damages for the grading and paving Fifth avenue from Jumonville street to Penn avenue. Passed finally.

Mr. Cox, communication from Commissioners for improvement of Brownsville and Washington avenue, asking for the appointment of a sub-committee to visit and report as to the damages for water. Referred.

Mr. Thomas, resolution instructing the City Attorney to report what measures are necessary to secure possession of a portion of the South Side wharf now in dispute. Adopted.

Mr. Robinson, petition for a high grade on Carson street. Referred.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Fulton, from the Street Committee, presented the following changes in grade:

Report of viewers on Penn avenue sewer from Butler to Thirty-third street. Approved.

Report of viewers on Transit alley sewer. Sent back, with remonstrance, to Board of Viewers.

Report of viewers on School alley Sewer. Recommitted.

Mr. Auil from the Survey Committee, reported the following ordinances:

Locationg Plane avenue from Arlington avenue to Mt. Olivet Incline Plane. Passed finally.

Establishing the grade of Carson street from the Monongahela bridge to the city line. Passed to a second reading.

APPEALS FROM ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. West, from the Committee on Appeals from city assessments, reported having considered a number of petitions for refunding of overpaid assessments (heretofore published in the *Post*), with resolution providing for the payment of the same. Report received and resolution adopted.

Mr. Fulton, ordinance prescribing the payment of the Board of Viewers from the appropriation. Passed finally.

Also, supplement to the equalization ordinance providing that appeals shall be made before the Board of Revision on or before the 15th day of May in each year, and giving the payment of the same. Report received and ordinance passed finally.

Unfinished business was then taken up and acted on as follows:

Ordinance repealing the ordinance dividing the Twenty-first ward into two election precincts. Passed finally.

The ordinance to provide additional revenue from the Water Works passed finally.

Ordinance establishing the grade of Wylie avenue. Indefinitely postponed.

Ordinance regulating the number of police officers and lamp washers for 1874. Passed finally.

THE POLICE AND MAYOR'S CLERK.

An ordinance regulating police appointments and providing forms for same. Passed finally.

The ordinance creating the office of assistant clerk to the Mayor, with the Negley substitute, was then taken up.

Mr. West moved the adoption of the substitute.

Mr. Duff moved to table this motion.

Mr. Negley (Mr. Thompson in the chair) held that the city had no right to pay any clerk to the Mayor. The clerk now was getting $2,000 or $2,500 a year.

Mr. Duff—Only $1,000.

Mr. Negley—Yes, sir, $2,000. Now here is the highest officer of the city, who gets only $10,000 to $25,000 a year as his perquisites. The only service he performs for the city is to sign bonds, and for that he gets $700 a year. I think that the Mayor should pay his own clerk out of these perquisites. The clerk is not a city officer, only the Mayor's servant. Now this ordinance proposes that we pay another clerk to the Mayor. For what? Is it taking care of stolen property. What has the city to do with stolen property? It is nothing at all. It is putting the city in a false position. The Mayor himself is responsible for the keeping of this stolen property. If we give him a clerk, why in all justice do we not give every alderman a clerk to take care of stolen property for them. I hold that there is no earthly reason why we should furnish the Mayor with one clerk and pay him, and then two and pay them.

Mr. Duff withdrew his motion in order to reply to Mr. Negley. He held that the substitute was defective in not defining the time when the office of Mayor's clerk should be abolished.

On motion of Dr. Woods, both ordinance and substitute were postponed until the next meeting.

CARSON STREET.

Mr. Foley moved to reconsider the vote refusing to suspend the rules to put the Carson street change of grade ordinance on its third reading. Carried.

The rules were suspended and the ordinance taken up.

Mr. Foley offered an amendment re-establishing the former grade so as to conform to the proposed bridge.

The Chair stated that he could best attain his object by voting down the present ordinance changing the grade, as in that event the old ordinance would still be in force.

Mr. Robinson held that three wards were interested in the matter. Out of nine Councilmen, only one favored the change of grade, while the other eight were opposed to the acts as at present fixed. He claimed that before three years the Point bridge would be built. The reason that the one Councilman favored the change was because he was employed at the works of the Keystone Bridge Co., who were opposed to the bridge because it cost them nothing.

Mr. Foley hoped Councils would vote intelligently. The wards interested had some rights which the others were bound to respect, and the people in those wards wanted the high grade.

Mr. Duff moved that Councils go in a body and view the ground, each gentlemen differing as to the change from the Chair. If this were not done, a certain class would soon "take possession" of our passenger trains, and set both rules and law at defiance.

Messrs. Marshall and Patterson appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell for the defendant.

The case of Joseph Mark vs. Adam Itzel, an action to recover for work and labor done, is on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Elliott & Burgess vs. McPherson.
Mark vs. Dickey et al.
Johnson et al. vs. Schleiper.
McNeill & Bro. vs. Barton & Keeney.
Hartman, trustee, vs. McDonald.
McCutcheon vs. Anderson et al.
Kuhn et al. vs. Singleton.
Donehoo vs. Cunningham.
Kuhn et al. vs. Gerberding.
Wilson & Crone vs. Huckenstine.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

The argument list was taken up yesterday, and occupied the greater part of the day.

In the case of George A. Q. Miller vs. O. Fitzsimmons, the defendant moved for a new trial. The case is an action for malicious prosecution.

The Court appointed S. P. Fulton, Esq., examiner and master, to take testimony in the case of Hugh Coll vs. Sheriff & Loughrey.

THE SITUATION.

Meeting of the Temperance Alliance.

The Temperance Alliance meeting yesterday morning was not as large as usual.

After the religious exercises, there being no special business to transact, a general discussion ensued. The speakers generally believed that the success of the temperance movement was assured.

Mr. Greer thought that if the women were "green" they were accomplishing a mighty work. He only hoped this verdancy would increase and permeate the entire nation. Brother Bernard Gilfillan was present, and he had put himself forward—certainly he had not—and those who complained were only jealous.

Colonel Glenn was of the opinion that the women must be left alone in this work. If the women could not vote they had the right to go to the polls and electioneer. He said when the ladies commenced work the saloon keepers would receive them courteously, and as soon as they were permitted to hold a prayer meeting in a saloon, it would not be long until it would be closed.

Mr. Greer hoped the Prohibitionists would be in the field early with a full ticket.

Mr. Ross said the Prohibitionists were at work and he thought they would hold a convention at an early day.

There being no others who had opinions to express, the meeting closed with prayer by Rev. E. E. Swift.

More Liquor Cases.

Some of the city police continue to show evidence that they are giving attention to the order relative to the enforcement of the liquor law. Yesterday three informations were presented before the acting Mayor for Sunday liquor selling, the defendants being Michael Barrett and Patrick Costella, who keep saloons on Penn avenue, and Daniel Burke, who holds forth on Webster avenue. The three will have a hearing this afternoon.

John O'Donnell, the proprietor of the St. John's Hotel, corner of Grant street and Seventh avenue, gave bail for trial at court on a charge of selling after twelve o'clock P. M.

Million and Success.

We would ask all who intend buying a new Cook Stove to call and examine the Million and Success at JOHN B. HERRON & CO.'S,
No. 291 Liberty street.
TTHS

BOARD OF REVISION.

Appeals From the Seventeenth Ward—Committees Appointed.

The Board of Revision met yesterday, Mr. McElroy in the chair.

VALUATIONS IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The Chairman stated that the Board met to hear evidence relative to the value of property on Butler street, in the Seventeenth ward.

Mr. George Teese testified that he had paid from $300 to $325 per foot for property on the north side of Butler street. He thought property on the other side was worth about one hundred dollars less per foot.

Mr. Cushing testified, but his evidence was of a general character. He thought some property on the north side was worth fully fifty per cent. more on the south side.

Mr. Reese moved that the property on the south side of Butler street, from the Methodist church to the smith shop of the Citizens' Passenger Railway, be reduced from $250 to $150 per foot. Carried.

Appeal of C. F. Keller on building on Butler street. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Captain W. W. Ward, houses on Butler street. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Bernhard Grimes, houses and lots at Butler and Center streets. Assessed $11,250. Owner's valuation $8,000. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of George Teese, house and lot on Fortieth and Butler streets. Value of buildings reduced from $2,200 to $1,500.

Mr. Sutton moved that the value of lots on the south side of Butler street, from Forty-third to Forty-fourth street, be reduced from $225 to $200 per foot front. Carried.

Appeal of Hubbard, Long, Frew & Co., six acres and dwelling on Main street. Assessed valuation, $114,300; owner's value $90,000. The value was reduced to $85,000.

Appeal of Eagle Oil Works, lot and building on Allegheny Valley Railway. The appeal was withdrawn, clerical errors having been corrected.

Appeal of D. S. Williams, 2¼ acres of ground and buildings on Main street. Assessed valuation—assessment on ground, $38,900; owner's valuation, $20,000.

Mr. Frank McGowen announced that he desired to appeal from the valuation placed on his property on Clay alley, seventeenth ward. It appeared that the appellant had made a return fixing the valuation at $4,500. The Board reduced the value to $3,000, but the owner concluded that it was too high, although $400 lower than his return. In the course of the hearing facts were stated the chairman intimated that the appellant had better withdraw, and he accepted the advice.

The appellant wanted the reduction made so as to conform with the return made by the assessors to the County Commissioners.

Clerk Phelps called attention to the fact that the same person who made the return under oath to the Commissioners had made the return fixing the valuation at $3,000.

Mr. Giles S. Bates, real estate agent, who had been subpœnaed as a witness, was sworn and testified relative to the value of property on Butler and other streets in the ward, which generally coincided with the schedule adopted.

Appeal of C. Steiner, forty-second and Chestnut street. Assessment reduced from $4,000 to $3,000.

Appeal of M. Kane, forty-fifth street. Assessment on houses reduced from $1,600 to $1,200.

Appeal of William Lobmyer, lots on Main street. Assessment, $4,500.

Appeal of Thomas Kelly, houses and lots on North and Forty-first streets. Assessment reduced on the improvements from $4,400 to $3,500.

Appeal of John Smith, houses and lots on Butler street. Assessed valuation of houses, $6,400. Valuation reduced to owner's valuation, $5,000.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Chair appointed the following committees:

Eleventh ward—Messrs. Kennedy, Swift and Wenke.

Sixteenth ward—Messrs. McIlroy, Kreamer and Chambers.

Thirty-second ward—Messrs. Smithson, McDonald and Perkins.

Thirty-fourth ward—Messrs. Hemlup, Sims and Reese.

Thirty-fifth ward—Messrs. Carlton, Newman and Beck.

The Board then adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

The Annual Meeting of the Allegheny County Teachers—Yesterday's and Last Evening's Sessions.

The first meeting of the Allegheny County Teacher's Institute, was held yesterday morning in the school building of the first precinct of the Fourth ward.

County Superintendent Douthett called the meeting to order, and after appropriate opening exercises, appointed a Committee on organization. The committee retired to prepare the report, during which time the Superintendent addressed the Institute briefly, giving a number of county institutes from their first organization up to the present, and showing conclusively the great progress had been made.

The Committee on Organization submitted the following report for permanent officers: President, J. A. Southerland; Vice President, John Davis; Secretaries, John M. Nesbitt, W. B. Logan; Executive Committee, Finance Committee, A. A. Espy, Mr. Newlin, B. F. Gruber, D. C. Acree, Mr. Anderson; Auditing Committee, W. W. Collings, S. A. Hamilton, Alexander, O. H. Phillips, Miss M. A. Carpenter; Committee on Resolutions, Miss Mary Hamilton, H. Quail, Milton Jones, Henry Oglesby, Lizzie Kenwick, Lizzie V. Brown, Mr. Duncan.

The report was received and unanimously adopted.

Prof. C. Curry gave discussion on Geography, and at the close of his talk propounded numerous geographical conundrums to the teachers, which were generally well answered.

The Superintendent announced that a new feature in the meetings of the Institute would take place during this session, to be called "Pay Day," which had been fixed for Thursday afternoon. In the Institute rolls the contract were especially invited to be present on that occasion, and State Superintendent Wicker, whom had promised also to be present, would give an address by Dr. J. B. Bittinger, of Sewickley, the Institute adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute reassembled at two o'clock, and after music by Profs. Snodgrass and McCabe, Mr. J. K. Hynds delivered a lecture on "Political Economy." He strongly insisted upon the introduction of the study into the common schools. He spoke of the errors in all text-books at present used, and thought there existed sufficient talent among the corps of educators, if brought to bear upon the subject, to produce a work at once lucid and comprehensive. He also spoke against the system which he said exists among people against thoroughness.

Miss Wheeler then read an essay on the moral influence of the teacher, in which she held that morality was the basis of all true excellencies to be sought in selecting a teacher.

A lecture on Physical Geography by Professor H. Collier was next delivered. The Professor commenced by saying that in teaching a science the first teacher at command was the foundation truths. In teaching Physical Geography he would state that the earth is millions of years old, that it has always been in motion, that the surface gradually hardened—then accounting for hills, mountains and valleys.

A discussion between Messrs. Caldwell and Quail as to next day's session. The latter moved—*Resolved*, That a text book in Mental Arithmetic should be used until the pupil has completed a common school course in Written Arithmetic.

Owing to some misunderstanding, the debaters did not both confine themselves to the same question. The discussion, however, was carried on with considerable interest.

Professor Messmer then gave a short address on vocal music, and read some selections, after which the afternoon session adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Institute met at half past seven o'clock, and the exercises were opened with music by the quartette.

Professor Collier delivered a highly interesting and instructive lecture on Geometry and the lecture was illustrated with numerous and amusing experiments, and was well received by the audience.

At the close of the lecture Miss Jenny sang a solo entitled, "Birds in the Night." This was heartily encored, and Professor Messmer played music to which the the institute has yet been treated.

Institute closed with a duet by Miss Leppel and Miss Jenny, entitled "Holy Mother." Adjourned to meet at nine o'clock this morning.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A SCALDING match is talked of between Denniston and Snyder.

THE construction of the new water works will remain in the hands of the Water Committee.

THE police officers failed to put in an appearance at Councils to-day to act as sergeant-at-arms.

NEXT Monday night the fourth annual ball of Post 15, G. A. R., South Side, takes place at Birmingham Market Hall.

CLARK, CRAIG and Brown will likely arrange the preliminaries for the sculling match to come off early in the summer.

THE annual meeting for the election of managers of the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary will be held on Monday, April 6th.

THE annual meeting of the Ladies Charitable Association will be held at the Homeopathic Hospital Wednesday, April 1, at 3 P. M. Friends are invited.

The Allegheny Committee on Surveys meets this afternoon, and the Park Commission and Committee on City Property at half-past seven o'clock this evening.

ON SUNDAY night the cellar of the residence No. 68 Marion street, occupied by Mr. Mohnahan, was entered by thieves. They carried off a large supply of butter.

THE Young Christian Temperance Union meets at the Fourth avenue Baptist church, between Grant and Ross streets, at half-past two o'clock this afternoon.

JOHN BROWN was knocked over and badly injured yesterday noon, while attempting to stop a runaway team at the corner of Beaver avenue and Franklin street, Allegheny.

JOHN MCCRISTAL, charged before Acting Mayor McMasters with felonious assault and battery, on oath of John Dempsey, had a hearing yesterday and was committed to jail for trial.

THE congregation of the Central Presbyterian church, Dr. Jacobus late pastor, has made a call upon Rev. Smith, now of the Hilandchurch, at Perrysville, which it is believed will be accepted.

FRED. ESPY, of the South Side, is engaged to build two four-oared row-boats, for clubs belonging to Buffalo. The same builder is also engaged in putting a single scull boat for Scharff and the McKee Barge Club.

TWO LADIES were violently thrown from a buggy in front of the corner of Ackley and Monterey streets, Allegheny city, last evening, by the horses running off and overturning the vehicle. They each sustained several severe bruises.

THE mules attached to Depper's barrel wagon ran off on Second street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, when the hub of the wagon struck the hub of the carriage of the Columbia Fire Company and broke about two dozen off one of the ladders.

THE Wharf Committee of Allegheny Councils last night let the contract for filling one hundred yards at the mouth of Wilkins street to John Sherrell, at thirty cents per yard for refuse from a stone quarry, and fifty-five cents for clinkers.

SAMUEL NEELEY, son of a well-known farmer residing near Middletown, twelve miles below this city, on the Ohio river, watchman on the steamboat Coal Valley, fell overboard one night since, as the steamer was passing "The Brothers," near Marietta, and was drowned.

MR. S. MCCRICKERT, who was so severely injured, three weeks ago, by the running away of a team attached to a carriage in which he was riding through Sharpsburg, has sufficiently recovered to be able to visit the city and give a little attention to business. He made a very narrow escape, and his numerous friends will hail with welcome him on his recovery.

REV. S. M. HENDERSON, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Wilkinsburg, preached an earnest sermon last evening. The congregation to his church last Sabbath morning. His text, "For if this counsel or this work c of men, it will come to naught: but if it be of God, cannot overthrow it"—had special reference to the woman's movement against intemperance. The speaker was convinced that the movement was of God, and would triumph in the end.

Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch"

and Duryeas' "Improved Corn Starch" is the best in the world. Use it onceand you will use no other.

MILWAUKEE, June 15, 1872.—After using Duryeas' Starch in my hotel laundry for ten months, I can recommend it as being the whitest, strongest and most glossy starch I can purchase. LANSING BONNELL,
Proprietor Newhall House.

THE BRAUENLEIN HOMICIDE.

Trial of Mrs. Catharine Schneuttler as an Accessory.

The trial of John Schuttler and his mother, Mrs. Catharine Schneuttler, for the murder of old Mrs. Margaret Brauenlein, was called up in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge Collier presiding.

It will be remembered that, in February last, Lizzie Killien, alias Schneuttler (the alleged wife of John Schneuttler, the defendant), was tried and acquitted of the murder, and the trial of the other defendants postponed until the present term. It will also be recollected that old Mrs. Brauenlein, who lived in an upper room in a tenement occupied by the Schneuttlers, was found dead, about the middle of October last, under circumstances